

## Portfolio £22,000 to be won

There is £22,000 available to be won in today's *Times* Portfolio competition: the weekly prize of £20,000 and the daily £2,000. Yesterday's competition was won outright by Mr James Rance, who lives in Cherry Willingham, Lincoln. He received £2,000. Today's list, page 28, week's prize changes. Information Service, back page.

## Telephone charges up next month

Telephone charges are to rise from next month. British Telecom announced. The minimum charge for a payphone call will double to 10p. Domestic rentals will rise by £1 a quarter and business rentals by £1.50. The unit cost will rise from 4.4p to 4.7p. It will be the first increase since last November. Page 3

## Secret deal on Belize

A secret deal has been struck between Britain and Guatemala to reopen consular relations, severed in 1981, as a prelude to solving the dispute over Belize. Page 6

## Cancer cutbacks

Cancer patients are being denied the best treatment because of National Health Service spending limits, a government advisory body says. Page 2

## Lagos threat

President Buhari gave a warning that Nigeria might stop trading with Britain if the Export Credits Guarantee Department impeded its efforts to secure an IMF loan of about £2 billion. Page 2

## Rain halts traffic

Up to two inches of rain fell in south-east England, disrupting peak-hour roads and rail traffic. Page 2

## Track deals

GRA Group has agreed to sell its greyhound tracks at Haringey, north London and Slough, Berkshire, for an undisclosed sum. Page 21

## Seven up

The mission of the seven astronauts on board the US shuttle Challenger, launched yesterday from Cape Canaveral, includes the first space walk by an American woman. Page 6

## Cannabis haul

Eight people were arrested after more than five tons of cannabis were discovered on a boat on the Crouch in Essex. Page 2

## Hawke's date

Everything points to Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, taking the country to the polls on December 1, a year ahead of schedule. Page 5

## Powell race plea

Mr Enoch Powell called for the laws banning race discrimination to be scrapped, and said demands in the Labour Party for black sections were "unintentionally like apartheid".

## Mortgage choice

Many home loan borrowers are still opting for low-cost endowment mortgages even though they have become more expensive since the last Budget. Family Money, page 27

## No sale

The fifty bought for a European record price of 1,600,000 guineas at Newmarket Sales on Tuesday, has failed a veterinary examination and has been returned by the purchaser, Robert Sangster and partners. Page 29

## Piggott switch

Lester Piggott rides Rainbow Quest, the new favourite, in tomorrow's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp following the late withdrawal of Teenoso because of a leg injury. Page 31

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Letters: On community service, from Mr F. Cattermole, and Dr L. Bradley, miners, from Mr J. Garnett, English grammarian, from Mr R. Kempster.  
Leading articles: Labour Party conference; miners; British Empire.  
Obituary, page 10  
Mr A. S. Frere, Mr Jim Fairbrother

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# Thatcher preparing for toughest battle on spending

By Sarah Hogg and David Smith

Mrs Thatcher is setting up a "star chamber" of senior government ministers, in advance of next week's Conservative Party conference, to conduct her toughest political battle over public expenditure. This will deal with government spending up to the financial year 1987-88, the three remaining years of this Parliament.

Detailed arguments over three full years of public spending have made this year's public spending round more intractable than previous ones. Treasury ministers have resolved only a few of their differences over spending plans with Cabinet colleagues.

Ministers in charge of education, defence, social security, health and other large spending programmes have put in bids totalling up to £6 billion more than the planned total of £132 billion for 1985-86 published last spring.

The Treasury has accepted that about £2 billion of these over-runs are unavoidable, which means that other programmes have to be cut below the levels planned last spring if the Government is to stick to its target. Holding to the planned totals for 1986-87 and 1987-88, which assume that spending rises no faster than general inflation, is proving even more difficult.

The "star chamber" device has normally been used to settle a few outstanding disputes between the Treasury and other

departments, at the end of the public spending round. This enables the totals for the next year to be published in the annual *Autumn Statement*, which sets the framework for next year's Budget.

This is normally announced in late November, complete with the Treasury's forecasts for growth and inflation and its estimate of the scope for tax cuts in the Budget.

The "star chamber" is being set up early this year, partly because so little has been settled at a lower level, and partly because the Government is afraid of a last-minute battle over expenditure disturbing the financial markets in November, when it will attempt to raise up to £4 billion from the sale of British Telecom shares.

The Government's spending troubles include:

● **The miners' strike.** Estimates range up to £2½ billion, of which some, such as the cost of repairs and the rebuilding of coal stocks, must spill over into 1985-86. Ministers are divided as to whether the money should be recouped through a "Scargill" surcharge on electricity bills or a cut in general public spending programmes.

● **Heavy local authority over-spending this year,** which bumps up the base for future expenditure projections. Even by the spring it was accepted that local authorities would spend £1 billion more than the total planned for 1984-85, and Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary

of State for the Environment, has already secured an extra £850m for local authorities in 1985-86. Even so, the plans for next year and beyond are giving trouble, since they must be more realistic than in the past. This is because they will form the basis for rate-capping controls.

● **Unemployment is again running higher than forecast by the Treasury.** The level may be 250,000 higher in 1985-86 than assumed last spring, which could add £400m to the cost of social security benefits.

● **Public sector pay has over-shot the Government's 3 per cent target.** Although the extra cost this year has been found out of the contingency reserve (about £300m or squeezed into cash limits, it puts extra pressure on next year's plans. The Treasury's forecast of an inflation rate of only 4 per cent next spring is also disputed by outside forecasters.

● **Health and defence plans are boosted at least in 1985-86 by specific government commitments to increase the real levels of spending.** But there is still disagreement over the precise figures.

For the current year, the Government has a "contingency reserve" of £2.75 billion. Even if this does not prove adequate, it is likely to receive more revenue than expected from North Sea oil because of sterling's fall against the dollar, in which oil is priced.

## More violence in coalfields

## Rivet gun 'used in ambulance attack'

A policeman was injured yesterday in a double attack near Rossington Colliery, outside Doncaster, in which one of the victims was an industrial worker. Page 2

The violence erupted half a mile from Rossington Colliery as a convoy of horse boxes, escorted by police, was attacked by 400 pickets. One horse box, carrying four horses, had its coachwork ripped with missiles from the weapon.

A following horse box had its windscreen smashed and the police driver was hit in the face with a brick.

He was put in an ambulance to be taken to hospital and later transferred to a reinforced Range Rover for better protection.

Pickets overturned a car to create a barricade, forcing the Range Rover ambulance to halt. Bricks and other missiles, believed again to come from an industrial rivet gun, slammed into the specially strengthened vehicle.

The driver, Mr Terry Bettison, aged 50, and his colleague, Mr Alan Hopkins, aged 48, made four loudspeaker appeals, but still the attack continued. Mr Hopkins said: "I was terrified. We had no choice but to mount the curb and speed past the barricade. Bricks were being hurled against the ambulance and other missiles struck lower down."

"The injured policeman was

causing me concern because he had taken a brick full in the face and was losing a lot of blood."

"I'm 16 years with the service and I have never seen anything like this."

Mr Don Page, chief metropolitan ambulance officer for South Yorkshire, spoke of his grave concern about ambulances being seen as legitimate targets by picketing miners.

He said: "The situation changed three weeks ago when 999 calls were made to ambulances which were ambushed on arrival. Our men have now been issued with protective headgear."

"Our ambulances have been ambushed at a rate of twice a week since that time which is why we ordered a reinforced vehicle."

"In this latest attack we have reason to believe that some sort of bolt gun was used and bricks were also hurled."

Working miners and their property have been the subject of constant attack from striking miners since the beginning of the dispute, a group of working miners claimed yesterday.

To substantiate the claim they have produced a dossier of case histories of incidents, calculating that from the first day of the strike more than 7,000 people have been arrested.

Fuel surcharge, page 2  
Catalogue of violence, page 4  
Leading article, Letters, page 9

## Scargill faces new contempt move

Moves to jail Mr Arthur Scargill for alleged contempt of court were made yesterday. A new committal application will be heard next Wednesday in the High Court, at the same time as the case which was adjourned last Thursday is due to be heard.

The fresh action is based on three alleged contempt. These involve:

● Comments made by Mr Scargill in Friday's edition of

The *Times* re-affirming that the miners' strike was official.

● Allegations against the NUM over a statement it issued endorsing Mr Scargill's stand.

● Remarks made by Mr Scargill on Monday's BBC Newsnight programme after he was served with documents relating to the first contempt move.

The new application has been launched on behalf of Mr Bob Taylor and Mr Ken Foulstone,

the Yorkshire miners who instituted the first complaint. Legal papers were yesterday handed to a receptionist at the union's Sheffield headquarters.

At Kiveton Park Colliery, where 11 men went to work. One police officer's shoulder was broken and three other policemen were slightly hurt during pushing and storming throwing by about 4,000 pickets. One picket was taken to hospital.

As she was led away, she apologized to the bank staff and customers, saying: "I'm sorry I frightened you all."

Yesterday, Mrs Barlow, of North End Road, Fulham, was given a nine month jail sentence, suspended for a year, after admitting demanding £85,000 with menaces. She also admitted assaulting and imprisoning Mrs Watkins.

The court was told that Mrs Barlow had planned a "sophisticated" bank raid to raise money to cover debts of £70,000.

She said she was not going to hurt anyone and that she had got the idea from "too much television".

She said bank raids on television "seem to be always shown the bandits in masks and using violence. I wanted to go about it in a kind and gentle

way. I thought of it as a joke. I knew it was very wrong. I've been a fool."

Recorder of London, Sir Marnes Miskin, QC, said the raid had been doomed from the start but Mrs Barlow had caused a great deal of anxiety and fear. However, she had led a "socially splendid and responsible life" and deserved her freedom.

After leaving court, Mrs Barlow slipped a glass of whisky, smoked a cigarette and said: "I must have had a brain storm. How on earth I could get away with it. I think Agatha Christie would have been in her element with the plot. Mercifully, everyone has been very kind and understanding and I've promised not to break the law again."

Mrs Barlow's financial problems were sorted out by the sale of her cottage.



Changing moods: The Queen, wearing a diamond tiara, at a Windsor dinner, and bidding farewell to the Duke of Edinburgh at Sudbury airport in Ontario.

## Palace rebuts Canadian criticism of Queen

By Alan Hamilton

Buckingham Palace has dismissed press reports that the Queen's tour of Canada is less than a total success as trivial, inaccurate and, in at least one case, a complete fabrication.

Palace officials insisted yesterday that the Queen had had a warm reception, had attracted large crowds, and had no knowledge of an alleged incident in which a government minister is supposed to have breached protocol by touching the Queen to guide her towards waiting dignitaries.

Criticism was expressed this week when, in an otherwise complimentary commentary on the royal visit, the *Toronto Globe and Mail* said the Queen looked tired at times, her make-up too heavy, her legs

had visible veins, and that she and the Duke of Edinburgh looked "at times like two people" becoming slightly bored. The Duke had a stoop to his shoulders, and a "tart, unpredictable tongue".

The criticism was taken up by the *Toronto Star*, which said the Queen was "a very slight woman, full-bodied and given to wearing unfattering round necks, long coats and awful hats". A Canadian fashion designer was quoted as saying the Queen should change her "dowdy and matronly" hats, and should alter her hairstyle.

British fashion experts, including some of those who dress the Queen, leapt to her

Continued on back page, col 1

## Airlines will agree to swop routes

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The Government will lose £18m on the £1,000m privatization of British Airways next spring as a result of an announcement in a White Paper yesterday of a "judgment of Solomon" solution to the conflict between BA and British Caledonian.

There will be no forced transfer of BA routes to B-Cal as recommended in a Civil Aviation Authority report in July, but instead an agreed exchange will substitute B-Cal for BA on profitable routes to Jeddah and Dharhan in Saudi Arabia and BA will replace B-Cal on loss-making routes to South America. BA will also get routes to the Falkland Islands, with a twice weekly wide-bodied service via Ascension next year.

BA were clearly delighted with the outcome but Mr Colin Marshall, chief executive, firmly refused to speak of victory. BA had achieved its objectives of no forced route transfers, no job losses, and no loss of financial integrity, while B-Cal should be pleased to gain £18m extra profit, he thought.

Sir Adam Thomson, B-Cal chairman, was more guarded, describing the deal as "a Government compromise". It would strengthen B-Cal's finances he conceded, but the Government had lost a historic opportunity to restructure the industry.

Full story, page 2. Kenneth Fleet, page 21

## More climb into Prague embassy

From Michael Binyon Bonn

A further group of East Germans climbed over a metal fence at the back of the locked West German Embassy, eyewitnesses said, to join some 80 countrymen seeking shelter there in an attempt to force a passage to the West.

On Thursday evening Herr Peter Boenisch, the Bonn Government spokesman, announced that the embassy had closed its doors because it was full. Yesterday he put the total number of refugees at around 80, twice the figure given by earlier press reports. Many had arrived in the past days, and the total included about 20 children.

## Labour attacked as 'not credible'

By Richard Evans and Philip Webster

With the Labour Party conference in Blackpool hardly completed, Alliance leaders and senior Conservative ministers queued up yesterday to claim that Labour could no longer be considered a credible opposition or alternative government.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, led the onslaught immediately after the conference ended, saying that Labour had been totally taken over by the hard left, "and its electoral credibility is shot to pieces".

But Mr Neil Kinnock denied that the party was in the control of any factions, sects or groupings. "The only people in control are myself and my colleagues in the leadership of the party", he said in a BBC radio interview. In what was

seen as a sharp warning to the left, Mr Kinnock said that anyone who "deviated" from the purpose of winning would get a rough time.

In his attack, Mr Steel said: "Mr Kinnock's pallid platitudes cannot cover up the harsh reality of a party consumed by Marxist dogma and bitter class war. The end of this disastrous Labour conference also marks the end of Labour's pretensions to be an alternative government."

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said there was no longer a credible alternative government and that Labour was committed to supporting lawlessness. But Mr Patrick Jenkin, a Cabinet colleague, went a step further during a speech in Bristol and said that unless Mr Kinnock could provide leadership and get a grip on his party "the real opposition will come increasingly from the Alliance party".

The most detailed critique of Labour's conference was delivered by Dr David Owen, Social Democratic Party leader, who in a nine-page statement said: "Scargillism and Labourism are becoming as one."

Looking ahead to next week's Conservative Party conference he warned Mrs Margaret Thatcher against "matching Labour's dare-nothing leadership with the continuation of a care-nothing premiership."

"It is no good going to Brighton next week to establish the mirror image of an anti-police Labour Party with a pro-police Conservative Party. Where Labour is the anti-nuclear party, it will profit no one if the Conservative Party is seen as the pro-nuclear party."

"I warn the Conservative Party that it is too easy and too damaging an image to project to a nation that has been fed too

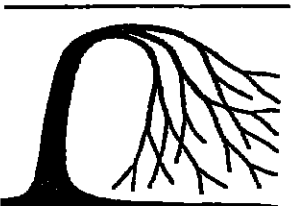
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## Monday

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The pit village divided by the mining dispute

## Beating the habit

Pete Townshend, of The Who, on his fight against heroin addiction

## Canada 150 Years of history



captured on this special  
CANADIAN SILVER DOLLAR

from the  
\* Royal Canadian Mint

The history - The 19th commemorative silver dollar from the Royal Canadian Mint captures the dramatic history of Toronto. The coin recalls the early days of Toronto, first as a trading post for Indians selling furs and later the periods of French and English occupation in the 18th century. It also celebrates the 150th anniversary of the granting of the official status. This has led to the growth of Toronto to its position as the financial centre of Canada.

The coin - This beautiful coin continues the world famous collection, commemorating the life of Canada. It is available in two finishes, each struck to the highest standards.

1. Proof Dollar: Frosted relief on brilliant field, in a black simili leather presentation case. Proof Set includes the silver dollar, nickel dollar and all the coins from the one cent to the 50 cents presented in a genuine leather case.

2. Brilliant Uncirculated Dollar: Brilliant relief and field, in a transparent capsule. Uncirculated Set includes six coins from the one cent to the nickel dollar.

Authorized by the Government of Canada the issue of the Silver Dollar is strictly limited to orders received before 30th November 1984. To order, send the coupon with your name and address to Royal Canadian Mint, PO Box 14-N-1 Warehouse-Horley Row - Horley - Surrey RH6 8DW.

\* If you wish to make a telephone order, call 0294 72206. Or use Telegraphic Transfer free 14 at your local Post Office.

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(15% VAT included).

Orders dispatched within 28 days. If not satisfied coins can be returned unconditionally within 7 days for refund. Offer valid UK only.

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Cheque (payable to reader's account)  
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Royal Canadian Mint and shall be held on your behalf in this account until the coins are despatched.

Please charge my credit account  
Access  
Barclay Card  
American Express  
My credit card number

Expiry date  
Cardholder's signature  
Name  
Address  
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## Defects in babies higher at Torfaen

By Patricia Clough

The rate of babies born with abnormalities in the Torfaen district of south Wales, where residents are seeking to have a Re-Chem International waste disposal plant closed, is significantly higher than that for the rest of the country, the Welsh Health Statistics Unit has disclosed.

Further studies into the phenomenon are being given priority, Mr Wyn Roberts, Under Secretary at the Welsh Health Statistics Unit, said.

Mr Roberts was replying to a question from Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, who said that the plant at Trawsfynydd, in the Torfaen area, was being used to dispose of nuclear waste, and that it was a health hazard. Local farmers are complaining of sick and dying stock and a residents' pressure group claims an unusual variety of minor health ailments among local people.

The letter was prompted by a pending inquiry into the efficiency of local health services. Local health services are complaining of sick and dying stock and a residents' pressure group claims an unusual variety of minor health ailments among local people.

On the basis of the available evidence, Mr Roberts said "No rounds for believing that the plant poses a threat to human health".

A statement by Re-Chem last week said that the plant "should be closed down immediately".

The Transport and General Workers' Union in Scotland yesterday warned members working at incinerator plants to be on their guard for the toxic waste that had been illegally dumped and said they should refuse to handle any material that raised their suspicions until they were assured that burning it would not pose a threat to themselves or to the surrounding communities.

## Second man is cleared of family murders

Thomas Gray, aged 31, was cleared of murder in the ice-cream war trial yesterday after the judge, Lord Kincaid, told the jury in the Glasgow High Court that there was not enough evidence to convict him of murdering a family of six.

Mr Gray, of Myreside Street, Carnpnyne, Glasgow, still faces a charge of attempting to murder an ice-cream van salesman, Mr Andrew Doyle, by firing a shotgun through his van window.

On Thursday, Mr Gary Moore, aged 21, walked free after the prosecution dropped murder charges against him.

When the trial began, four men were accused of killing six members of the Doyle family by setting fire to their flat in Bankend Street, Ruckazie, Glasgow.

Only two now face the murder charge. The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

## Drug smuggler gets 12 years

Safdar Hussain, aged 40, a former bank manager from Pakistan, who brought heroin with a potential street value of nearly £900,000 into Britain with intent to supply it, was jailed for 12 years after pleading guilty at the High Court in Edinburgh yesterday. The court heard that the drug was found sewn in the sleeve of Hussain's jacket by Drug Squad officers acting on a tip-off.

**"CHILDREN TODAY"**

Our Article (September 19) reviewing the annual *Children Today* report included a picture of Mr Len Murray playing with children "from the National Children's Home Project", arranged by the NCH. We are glad to make clear that neither Kevin Hamilton, who appeared in the background, or any of the other children shown, were the subject of the review, or children from broken homes. Any embarrassment caused to the children or any of their parents is regretted.

## Health spending cuts deny cancer patients best treatment

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Patients with cancer are being denied the best treatment because of National Health Service spending limits, the gap between what doctors can achieve and many patients are receiving is growing, a government advisory body says.

A report from the Standing Medical Advisory Committee says that constraints on resources "have particularly significant implications for services to cancer patients".

Advances in treatment and early diagnosis are making a significant impact on several types of cancer, the report says. But the advances often involve costly drugs or expensive radiotherapy or scanning equipment and repeated treatment, paid for from very limited funds for new developments.

"The gap between the level of services generally available and the level that it is now possible to achieve has increased considerably," the report says. "This may be true for some other diseases, but we believe it is especially true for cancer."

Professor Kenneth Bagshawe, head of the medical oncology department at Charing Cross Hospital and chairman of the working group, said yesterday: "I don't think that people are dying when they could be cured, but they are not necessarily getting the optimum treatment."

"Where a patient has a tumour that is curable or where a major effect can be achieved, that is usually provided in ideal circumstances." But treatments which could reduce pain and suffering and improve the quality of life were not always available.

Professor Bagshawe said:

## Arthur Hacker has his £29,700 day of glory

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

One Arthur Hacker, a turn-of-the-century British artist that no one but specialists has ever heard of, achieved a moment of glory yesterday when two bidders fought for possession of one of his pictures in a Sotheby's sale in London. The picture, which was sold for £29,700, when the artist normally sells in the £2,000 to £5,000 range.

Born in 1858, Hacker had a most correct education, studying painting in Paris under the great Léon Bonnat.

His early works were history paintings, mainly in classical dress. At the turn of the century he relaxed from high seriousness into contemporary scenes, of which Sotheby's had an exceptionally pretty example on offer.

The small painting is titled "In Jeopardy" and depicts a pretty girl surrounded by blossoms on the bank of a river staring hopelessly after her partner which has fallen in. Sotheby's had printed an estimate of £2,000-£3,000 on the picture. The price emphasizes how the charm of the image is valued more than the artist's fame in today's market.

In Christie's Victorian picture sale in London, the surprise price came in contrast, for a minor work by a great name. A sketch by Sir Edwin Landseer of two men out shooting sold for £10,260 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500) to Spink's.

Sotheby's sale was 11 per cent unsold and Christie's 27 per cent, an indication that boom prices are still the exception rather than the rule.

## Cannabis in sailing ship may be worth £5m

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

Customs officers were yesterday unloading more than five tons of high-quality cannabis from an 85ft sailing vessel seized in a police and Customs raid on the River Crouch in Essex.

Five crew members, including one woman, of the Robert Gordon and three other men were arrested on Thursday night by officers in an investigation code-named "Operation Bishop", which had taken more than 18 months.

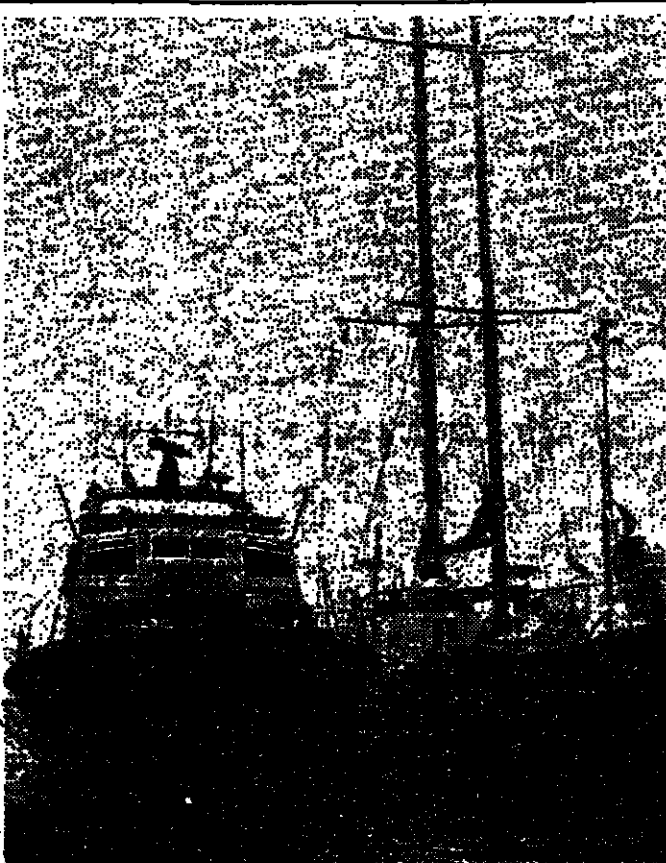
Until the unloading, the value of the cargo cannot be fully calculated, but it could be more than £5m at street prices.

The vessel, a training ship, had arrived from the Mediterranean, where it is believed to have taken on board its cargo somewhere east of Cyprus. The cannabis may have been loaded off the Lebanese coast, because the cannabis is of a type produced there.

On September 25 the vessel put into Gibraltar because of bad weather and Customs headquarters in London was alerted that it had been seen. The investigation had been centred round a group of alleged drug dealers and organizers based in Essex.

As the vessel arrived in the Crouch off the village of North Fambridge, Customs officials and detectives from a regional crime squad and the Essex Police tactical support unit were waiting.

A number of vehicles and small boats were held in the raid, during which the village was cut off. All those arrested are understood to be British.



A Customs cutter tied up on the Crouch yesterday alongside the seized training ship Robert Gordon.



Back to school: Mr Patrick Harrington (centre), a National Front activist, returning to the North London Polytechnic yesterday for the first time since a High Court ruling that lecturers need not identify students who demonstrated against his attendance. (Photograph: John Voos).

## Rain delays road and rail traffic

By David Cross

Torrential rain totalling between one and two inches brought chaos for road and rail travellers across most of the south-east of England yesterday.

The AA described last night's peak-hour driving conditions as a "commuter's nightmare" after violent thunderstorms and rivers flooded many main roads. The RAC said that conditions were atrocious. "Not only are road surfaces under water, the rain is so heavy that visibility is severely restricted", it added.

Around London, the Dartford Tunnel approach road in Kent and the main A12 east were under water. The flyover at Brent Cross was closed to traffic.

In Essex a landslide between Bentley and Manningtree, south of Ipswich, and flooding at Withenhoe delayed rail services. Passengers between Mitcham and Wimbledon in south-west London were taken by bus when railway lines at Mitcham were flooded.

Suffolk police reported three houses damaged by lightning. Radio Orwell was off the air for 40 minutes when a transmitter was damaged.

The London Weather Centre said that the heavy rainfall was associated with a deep depression from the Bay of Biscay moving north-east across France and alongside the Kent coast. It said that the rain would mostly die out except for some showers in the extreme east early today.

Forecast, back page

## Blood shortage may delay surgery

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The National Blood Transfusion Service yesterday made an urgent appeal for blood donors saying that supplies were "critically short" throughout the country, particularly in London.

Mr Joseph Dawson, regional donor organizer for the North East Thames region, said hospitals were having to cut back on waiting list operations and some major surgery would have to be deferred shortly if supplies did not improve.

In the past seven or eight weeks, he said, the number of donors giving blood in London and the South-east had fallen from the 2,000 a day needed to about 1,500 a day, a shortfall of 25 per cent.

"We are having to cut down on hospitals' supplies and they are already having to curtail operations. Anyone who is a donor and has received a card to attend a session in the near future, please make every effort to attend, a life depends upon it."

Mr Dawson said there were donor shortages outside London, although those were less critical. Birmingham had only enough for its own hospitals and could not supply to other areas. Supplies have fallen as demand continues to rise at about 2 per cent a year as hospitals undertake more major surgery.

The decline in donors comes after the introduction earlier this year of handling charges for blood supplied to private hospitals, although not for the blood itself, and the conviction this summer of Dr Mark Patterson, a consultant haematologist at the National Heart Hospital, for conspiracy to steal blood.

Information Service, back page

## Firemen disciplined

A fireman has been dismissed, four others fined and a station officer demoted after a fireman accused seven colleagues of sexually harassing him during an initiation ceremony at a fire station central London.

Mr Ronald Buller, the London Fire Brigade's chief officer presided over the hearing, which was held in camera and ended this week. He conference yesterday that Firewoman Lynne Gunning, aged 23, had been a victim of "sexual harassment".

Ms Gunning told the board that colleagues tied her to a ladder, hosed her down, used obscene language and exposed themselves.

Fireman Garry Langford, aged 25, has now been dismissed for disreputable behaviour. He is appealing. Station officer John Peen, aged 38, has been demoted and transferred to another station for neglect of duty. Leading fireman Glen Grandison has been fined £350 for neglect of duty.

Firemen Patrick Toynce, Leonard Goodfellow and Leslie Hemsley have been fined £325, £300 and £200 respectively for disreputable behaviour. The case against Sub officer Stephen Short was dropped.

## The miners' strike

### Surcharge of £15 on fuel bills if oil costs are passed on

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The average electricity user will probably have to pay £15 more next year if the full cost of the miners' strike is passed on to the consumer.

A report by stockbrokers Laurie Millbank, commissioned by the BBC, suggests that an all-electric household might face a surcharge of £40. It might be spread over four quarters and there would be a statement on the cause of the extra charge.

The surcharge is favoured by the Treasury as a way of recouping the extra cost of power generation from heavy oil, calculated by Laurie Millbank to be £430m, rising by £45m a week.

The electricity industry puts the costs at nearer £25m a week and £500m already spent.

The power industry and the Department of Energy are less convinced that consumers should pay. They prefer a mixture of financing changes for the industry which would ultimately mean the costs being met by the taxpayer.

If the strike continues until December, the power industry will have spent £1,900m on oil, with a £1,250m saving being made on coal.

There will be no victors in the strike, Mr John Biffin, Leader of the Commons, said last night (Richard Evans writes).

"At the end of this whole miserable business, the main question will be that of damage limitation, and the idea that the Government or the Prime Minister are now concerned to manipulate this whole matter to some political advantage I think to be absolutely nonsensical."

Mr Biffin, in an interview on the Channel Four programme *Week in Politics*, ridiculed the idea that the Government viewed the strike with relief.

"This Government is not so absurdly out of touch with the political traditions of Conservatism or out of touch with the sheer practicalities of government that it would fall for that line."

Mr Biffin said that there was nothing wrong with conviction politics, but such conviction always had to be married to wider considerations of public interest. That was as true of the Prime Minister as it was of her Conservative predecessors.

"You do not run British politics like some great crusader", he said.

## Coal fall kills pitman who returned to work

A Stoke-on-Trent miner who returned to work after being on strike died yesterday when he was crushed by falling coal 3,000 feet underground at Wolstanton Colliery, Britain's deepest pit.

Mr Jack Whitehurst, aged 56, the father of two children, of Lincoln Road, Kidsgrove, Staffs, died yesterday after a blockage in a vertical bunker about a mile from the pit bottom when he was hit by falling coal.

The coal board said Mr Whitehurst had been on strike but returned to work in August.

In Scotland yesterday, a record 320 miners went to work, three more than the previous day, the coal board said. There was also a record number of miners returning to work in the Yorkshire coalfield, 65.

In north Derbyshire, 948 men, including one new starter, went to work, 44 fewer than on Thursday.

Mr Ron Cliddon, chairman of the Thames Valley Police Authority, has described Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, as "a villain running one of the most horrendous crusades in this country in my lifetime".

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Police Federation of the Thames Valley branch, he said on Thursday that Mr Scargill was "engaged in a war with us and you because you are those who keep the peace".

Chief constables have decided to delay any comment on the Police Federation's controversial attack on the Labour Party until after the Conservative Party conference so that they are not accused of taking any political side.

The general council of the Association of Chief Police Officers met in London on Thursday after the federation's attack the day before. They adjourned without issuing any public comment.

The 3,000-word enthrone sermon of the Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev David Jenkins, will appear as a full page advertisement in the free newspaper, the *Wear Valley Advertiser*, next week.

The advertisement, which will cost £600, was decided on by the Wear Valley District Council in co Durham after it found that the original plan to copy the sermon and deliver it to 25,000 homes in the area would have cost ratepayers £3,000.

Leading article, Letters, page 9  
Catalogue of violence, page 4

## B-Cal gains in BA route transfers

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The Government has succeeded in getting an agreement between British Airways and British Caledonian to a voluntary transfer of routes that will benefit British Caledonian without seriously damaging BA privatization prospects next year.

B-Cal will take over profitable BA routes to Saudi Arabia under proposal in a White Paper yesterday, while BA will take over unprofitable B-Cal routes to South America together with routes to Denver in the United States and Morocco.

The effect will be £18m extra profit for B-Cal, strengthening it as a competitive rival to BA on a world route and reducing BA profits by the same amount. This will result in a lower price to the Government when the state airline is privatized next spring.

At the same time the Government proposes that other British airlines will be free to compete with BA on world routes wherever foreign governments can be persuaded to agree.

In a novel solution to the conflict over regional UK airports and their services to Europe, the White Paper proposes that instead of BA handing over these routes to small airlines such as British Midland, Dan Air and Air UK, it will give them up to £450,000 and help them to compete with its own services on these routes.

The White Paper's proposals differ from recommendations made by the Civil Aviation Authority in July in detail rather than in philosophy and claim to be a strategy for "putting the traveller first".

The main recommendations are that the Government accepts that B-Cal should be strengthened as part of its policy for a competitive multi-airline industry, but instead of legislating to compel BA to give up routes to B-Cal it has secured agreement whereby BA surrenders Jiddah and Dhahran in Saudi Arabia to B-Cal, which in turn gives up its South American services to Rio and other destinations to BA.

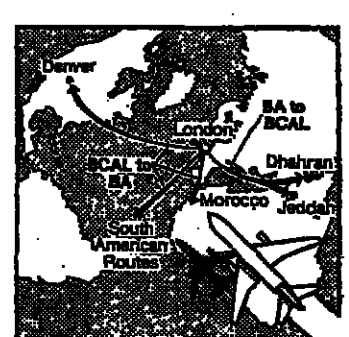
BA will be allowed to move some of its services to Spain and Portugal from Gatwick to Heathrow provided it sacrifices other services so as not to increase total Heathrow flights.

In the regions, BA will keep its European services but will give independent airlines other than B-Cal up to £450,000 for each European route they develop up to a maximum of 15 routes from Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen. Through supporting services, BA will help the small airline to develop new routes in competition with its own.

Commenting on the White Paper yesterday, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said: "Fair competition is the cornerstone of our policy towards the airlines."

The proposed exchange of routes should give B-Cal a sounder financial base from which to attack new markets: it is a good outcome for B-Cal. But it will not mean any significant reduction in BA's activities.

The real winner is the public. This White Paper means



more competition and a stronger British civil aviation industry.

## European air fares 'a good deal'

It comes to the controversial conclusion that, when the total range of services and fares are compared, the 50 million air passengers who fly on intra-European routes each year get as good a deal as American domestic travellers.

Although it found that fares from Atlanta were 10 to 15 per cent and those from New York up to 35 per cent cheaper, it also found that European airline operating costs are 70 per cent more than in the US.

This is because American carriers are allowed to fly circuits routes, while European regulations demand that an aircraft must always return to its home base.

The fact that European flights are international also adds considerably to costs.



The age of the train makes money at Phillips

Phillips' Toy Department has just had its most successful year ever, and model trains continue to fetch exceptionally high prices. We are now accepting model trains, tin plate toys as well as Dinky, Corgi and Matchbox toys for sales on 31 October and 12 December.

For further information about Collectors' Sales please contact Andrew Hilton, Hugo Marsh, Anna Marrett, Nigel Mynheer or Duncan Chilcott.



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## Public callbox charges to be doubled and rentals to rise

Telephone charges are to go up next month, British Telecom announced yesterday. The minimum charge from a public callbox will be doubled to 10p. Domestic telephone rentals are to be increased by 11p a quarter. Business rentals are to rise by £1.50. The unit cost per call will go up from 4.4p to 4.7p. British Telecom, which is to be privatised next month, has made its first increase since last November to achieve "a sounder financial footing".

The new prices represent a two per cent increase. Under a formula linked to the retail price index, British Telecom may only raise its charges by three per cent less than the rate of inflation. This is currently running at five per cent.

Under the new charges the rental rebate for customers who make few calls will increase from 3 to 3.2p for every unused call. Customers are eligible for this benefit if they make fewer than the 120 calls normally charged per quarter.

Telephone users will get between 20 per cent and 25 per cent more time on peak and standard rate national calls, distances over 56 kilometres.

A spokesman for British Telecom said yesterday: "The increased charges represent a normal operational and business need and are in line with the pledge given a year ago to hold current main inland service prices until November 1984".

Payphone costs were being raised "as part of an overall strategy to modernize and improve the service in which British Telecom is investing £160m." Payphones would be made more attractive and convenient to use.

Ms Kim McKinlay, acting general secretary of the Communication Workers Union said: "The price increases demonstrate BT are moving towards making all their services profitable, and providing no subsidies."

She believed domestic users would suffer the brunt of the higher charges because although their quarterly rental increase was not as great as that of business customers, it was more in per centage terms.

## 'Loans for sex' man is freed

Kenneth Toogood, a former bank manager jailed for 18 months for giving loans to uncreditworthy customers in return for sexual favours, was freed by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

The court also freed Louise Bernal, aged 33, a former model, who was given loans by Toogood because he hoped to make her his mistress.

Bernal was jailed for 18 months for conspiring, with Toogood and others, to obtain property from the Midland Bank by deception and for breach of a suspended sentence order.

The court decided that Toogood, aged 61, now retired, of Gleebe Close, Southwick, Brighton, should be released because the two months he had spent in prison was long enough. He was now "a ruined man", Lord Justice Watkins said.

The jury at an inquest into the death of a Cambridge University undergraduate who died while diving with members of the British Sub-Aqua Club off the Cornish coast was told yesterday that several safety guidelines recommended by the club were ignored.

Mr Iain Baker, aged 19, of Milton Close, East Finchley, north London, died on March 26 while training with 12 other members of the Cambridge diving team. His body was found three weeks later.

Mr Baker, a classicist student at Jesus College, dived in waters between 60 feet and 80 feet deep at Lamorna Cove, near Land's End. Deep water visibility by torchlight on the day of his death was 18 inches.

Mr Noel Horner, representing the Baker family, accused the diving team leaders of having a "carefree and careless" approach. He said Mr Baker was a very inexperienced diver who should have received greater care and attention from his colleagues.

Divers went down in pairs along an anchor rope from a dinghy. Mr Malin Dixon, an electrical engineer of Trumpington Road, Cambridge, was the diver who went down with Mr Baker.

He told the inquest in Penzance that he was an experienced diver, but did not check Mr Baker's equipment before they began their descent, contrary to BSAC guidelines.

"I'm afraid it was an oversight," he said.

The diving team leader, Mr Huw Williams, aged 22, of West London, said he had not checked visibility or underwater currents and that the divers had not used a marker buoy or a lifeline.

The inquest was adjourned until today.

## Diver 'ignored safety rules'



Miss Harper, who helped to identify haemophilia carriers (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

## Carriers of disease identified

By Diana Pait

Miss Katherine Harper, aged 27, a senior laboratory technician at the Institute of Child Health, in London, in a one in a hundred chance, has identified a gene sequence which makes it possible to spot a haemophilia carrier. No extraction of tissue is needed, just a simple blood test.

Miss Harper, working with Dr Marcus Pembrey, a senior lecturer in paediatric genetics, and a team of others, was accepted into a hospital laboratory after a fairly undistinguished educational record (eight grade 1 CSEs) at Ivybridge secondary modern school, in Plymouth.

She went on to take further exams in haematology. She worked in Saudi Arabia for three years and in her spare time studied sickle cell disease.

the institute is Miss Julie Calder, aged 19, from Wembley, north London, whose brother, Nicky, aged 10, is a haemophiliac. He goes to school each day in a helmet and is unable to join in any rough and tumble games.

Miss Calder said: "I have seen my brother growing up unable to play football and I know he feels a bit inferior sometimes. I didn't want that for my own children and I have always had the lingering fear that I might possibly be a haemophilia carrier."

"Now I know I am completely healthy, it's a great relief. I am engaged to be married and I wanted to know my chances."

Her story is told tomorrow afternoon on independent television.

Assaults in London had risen to more than 1,000 a year and 2,000 in Greater Manchester, the ministers were told. In London, four men had been attacked the previous day.

## Bus crews demand inquiry into assaults

By Tony Samstag

The Government yesterday responded to public concern at the increasing number of attacks on bus conductors and drivers by mustering four ministers from three departments to discuss the problem with a trade union delegation.

Joining the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, were his minister of state, Mr Giles Shaw; Mr David Mitchell, Under Secretary of State for Transport; and Mr Peter Bottomley, Under Secretary of State for Employment.

They met a delegation from the Transport General Workers' Union led by Mr Bill Morris, national secretary of its passenger services group, who presented a report designed to leave the Home Secretary in no doubt as to the anger of bus staff over this problem.

Noting that criminal injuries compensation records show bus workers second only to the police in the number of assaults suffered each year, with a London bus conductor standing one chance in six of being assaulted, the union repeated its long-standing call for a government inquiry.

## Napoleon's war against cheap brandies

By Derek Harris

Courvoisier is to spend £1.8m on promoting sales of its cognac in Britain. Until five years ago cognac dominated brandy sales, but lower-price grape brandies, mostly from France but also from Spain and West Germany, have now taken about 40 per cent of the market.

However, in the 12 months to June cognac sales moved up 3.2 per cent, according to analysts by the Wine and Spirit Association.

In the same period there was a 17 per cent increase in releases from bond of other brandies.

Mr Mark Ridgwell, British divisional manager for Courvoisier, a subsidiary of the Canadian-based Hiram Walker company, said: "Cognac producers have not really done enough to explain what cognac is all about and we intend to remedy that."

Courvoisier plans to press the claims of cognac as an aperitif, mixed with fruit juices. It will also be promoted as a luxury drink, although in real terms its prices are claimed to be lower than before and more in line with other luxury drinks, undercutting for example most of the single malt whiskies.

Classifications of cognac can be confusing, Mr Ridgwell agrees. Scotch whiskies are usually marketed above a certain price level on minimum maturation periods.

## Ecologists may go green

The Ecology Party conference is to debate a motion today that its name be changed to the Green Party in two years' time.

Such a change, its proponents argue, would emphasize the party's international links while recognizing (and, by implication, appearing to share) the dramatic growth in recent years of the European Green movement, especially in West Germany.

A strategy paper written for the conference, which ends tomorrow in Southampton, acknowledges that the party has had difficulty overcoming the tendency of the political system to "blur" the identity.

## Rank Travel holds rises to 12%

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Rank Travel, one of the top half-dozen package tour operators, yesterday announced price increases of up to 21 per cent for Spanish holidays next summer but its average price rise overall is less than 12 per cent. This is the lowest average price increase of any tour operator which has so far published brochures for summer 1985.

Horizon Travel has raised prices by about a fifth, Thomson Holidays by an average 17 per cent and Thomas Cook Holidays by 12 per cent. Spanish prices with these three operators have risen by between 17 per cent and 23 per cent.

Mr Peter Drew, Rank Travel's chairman and managing director, believes there will be a swing to self catering holidays abroad, through one of its three tour operator subsidiaries, OSL. Rank claims market leadership in the villas and self-catering market where price rises are markedly lower than for holidays based in hotels.

The cost of OSL villa holidays in Spain are to rise by only 10 per cent compared with the 21 per cent increase in the cost of Spanish holidays in hotels offered by Rank's Wings operation. The average overall Wings rise is between 15 and 16 per cent, while that of OSL is only 8 per cent.

Rank's Ellerman Sunflight operation, which provides cheaper holidays in hotels in contrast to the more up-market Wings offerings, has average price rises of about 10 per cent.

Rise in holiday prices					
	Horizon	Thomson	Average	Rank	Ellerman
Spain	23	20-23	17	21	10
Greece	14	12-13	8	5	2-3
Portugal	9-10	10	5	3	4
Yugoslavia	11	10	5	3	0
Malta	6	8	7	1	6

\* Limited programme, not applicable.  
Source: Horizon, Thomson, T. Cook, Rank.

## British Museum trustees plead for more funds

The British Museum is "gravely under-funded" and needs more money to maintain the standards which visitors expect, a trustees' report said yesterday.

It said there had been some "spectacular" missed buying opportunities in the three years since the last report was published, and the museum had lost some collections through lack of money or ability to meet sellers' requirements.

The most remarkable failure was the loss of an important collection of icons. It also failed to buy a group of 74 Old Master drawings from the Chatsworth collection. The report refers to a shortage of funds for essential maintenance work at the museum.

The trustees call for greater public funding and tax exemption on gifts to the national collections "before more of the country's finest treasures are lost".

About three million people visit the museum each year - more than 8,000 a day.

Lord Trend, chairman of the trustees, said yesterday: "If the Government policy is maintained as strictly as it has been and if the museum does not get as soon as possible, a more generous allocation of funds, it will not be able to go on being the expanding, lively, imaginative place one would like it to be."

The museum receives an annual purchase grant from the Government of £1.7m, compared with more than £3m for the National Gallery and £2m for the Tate Gallery, Lord Trend said.

## Saudi inquiry on lost heiress

Det Chief Supt George Ness and Det Insp Brian Cheeseman of Scotland Yard flew to Saudi Arabia yesterday to interview relatives of the missing heiress Miss Suha Hawa, aged 16.

The bottom half of a girl's body was found in a plastic sack underneath a Rolls-Royce car in London last month, and police believe it could be that of the missing heiress.

## Tory MP to step down

Sir William van Straubenzee, aged 60, Conservative MP for Wokingham for 25 years, announced last night that he would not be standing again at the next general election.

He is the chairman of the select committee on education and the arts and served in the Heath Government as Under Secretary of State for Education and Science and Minister of State for Northern Ireland.

## Falcon freed

A peregrine falcon found in an aircraft in Munich while being smuggled out of Britain has been released into the wild.

## 'Ban cane' pressure mounts in county

By Tim Jones

Mid Glamorgan County Council was last night facing pressure to ban corporal punishment from its schools after a juvenile court had placed two brothers in its care because their mother refused to allow them to be caned.

The authority has offered to place the boys in a school three miles away that does not practise corporal punishment but that was unacceptable to the brothers and their mother.

Although it is the official policy of the controlling Labour group on the council to abolish the practice, it has rejected government proposals which will give parents the right to state whether their children should be subject to such corrective discipline.

Earlier this year Mr Philip Squire, a councillor and chairman of the education authority, said: "Sending a teacher into a classroom without a cane is like sending a boxer into the ring with one hand tied behind his back."

The case highlights the fact that more children are caned in Mid Glamorgan than in any other local education authority area. In the year 1980-81, the latest for which figures are available, 4,997 pupils or 10.5 per cent were corporally punished. In Barnet in London by comparison 172 children or 0.8 per cent were caned between 1982 and 1983.

The brothers aged 14 and 15, have not been attending their school since October 13 last year when the younger one was given one stroke of the cane by the headmaster for failing to turn up for detention. Their mother, a nurse, looked at the injuries and determined it would never again be allowed to happen.

On three occasions she has tried to take them back to school but failed because she will not accede to the demand of the headmaster that they must, like all other pupils, be subject to the discipline which prevails.

The brothers have been moved from their home and are to stay with relatives 10 miles away and attend another school which, on the latest available figures uses the cane about 150 times a year.

Their mother said yesterday: "The court had given others permission to physically abuse my children. I believe in discipline but I do not beat my children and therefore refuse to accept that others can do so."

The mother said the decision had split up a happy and stable home. "But in spite of the trauma it causes I will not allow my boys to be caned."

She is planning to take out a private prosecution for assault against the headmaster.

Mr Dafydd Elis Thomas, Plaid Cymru MP, said: "I have tried to get every authority in Wales to stop caning. It degrades the teacher and it degrades the pupil."

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## LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

● Falklands debate ● Bloodbath warning ● Phone tapping ● South Africa

## Hattersley backs inquiry into Thatcher's conduct over Falklands

Reports by Alan Wood, Robert Morgan, Sheila Beardsall, Stephen Goodwin and John Winder

Nothing was more likely to bring the law into disrepute than the prosecution in a show trial under outdated and discredited Acts of Parliament of civil servants who believed they had a moral duty to expose deception. Mr Roy Hattersley, deputy leader of the Labour Party, said on the last day of the Labour conference in Blackpool.

He made that clear reference to the prosecution of Mr Clive Ponting under the Official Secrets Act in his reply to a debate on the Falkland Islands.

A national executive statement deploring Conservative government policy towards the islands was approved by the conference, with a motion calling for an inquiry into Mrs Margaret Thatcher's conduct of the Falklands war.

Mr Hattersley urged support for both, speaking on behalf of the national executive. "The sinking of the General Belgrano should be the subject of an immediate, objective, open inquiry and that inquiry should be under the terms of the 1921 (Tribunal of Inquiry) Act because that is the best hope we have of getting the full truth."

He said that the Commons should look at the conduct of its foreign affairs select committee on the matter when it returned. The central issue, the sinking of Belgrano, the loss of life, and

the effect on negotiations at the time, justified the inquiry. It was beyond dispute, now, that the Prime Minister had deceived the Commons, and, through the House, the people. "The Government consciously and cynically first withheld and distorted the truth and then wrote an elaborate web of deceit to cover up the initial deception."

Mr Thatcher posed as the guardian of the law, but nothing was more likely to bring it into disrepute than prosecution under outdated and discredited Acts of civil servants who believed they had a moral duty to expose deception.

"Such prosecutions are meant simply to deter other exposures of truth about this Government. They should have no place in a proper democracy."

The Government must talk to Argentina about the Falklands' long-term future. Negotiations had to begin sooner or later and should begin now.

The annexation of the islands by Argentina had to be resisted, but Britain's proper response to that act of aggression did not mean that Fortress Falklands could be supported for ever.

The £600m annual cost of the policy was the price they paid for Mrs Thatcher's pride. Four years ago, with the Junta in

power, the Government had been prepared to give the islands to Argentina and have them leased back but now it would not talk seriously about the island's future.

Mrs Eileen Macdonald Livingston, moving the resolution, said they now knew there was a possibility of a negotiated settlement and that the vessels which went to the South Atlantic carried nuclear weapons.

The Tories were terrified that the truth would out. Mr Dick Jones, Chelsea, said that the Prime Minister was in charge of formidable military forces, including nuclear weapons, and from what they knew of her actions in the South Atlantic she was not fit to control a penknife.

Mr Jim Slatyer, general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, said they wanted to know whether an honourable peace was deliberately and cynically sunk along with the Belgrano.

Mr Tam Dalyell, MP for Linlithgow, said it was a question of "Oh what a tangled web we weave when first we practise to deceive." He continued: "Ministers and the Prime Minister have told identifiable lies and we have to call them to account."

Swiss mediation, page 5  
Leading article, page 9

Fond farewell: Mr Neville Hough (left), an NEC member, Mr Tony Benn, Mr Alan Hadden, also of the NEC, Mr Neil Kinnoch, and Mr Jim Mortimer, party general secretary, leading the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" as the conference ended yesterday (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

ended yesterday (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

## Bloodbath if troops go, delegates are told

A proposal to withdraw British troops from Northern Ireland was rejected by a large majority after senior party figures said that it was a recipe for a bloodbath.

Mr Alex Kibson, for the national executive committee, said the troops would have to stay until security could be left safely in the hands of local forces that had the support of both communities.

He repeated Labour's support for a united Ireland, but emphasized that could be achieved only with the consent of all who lived there.

The motion on the withdrawal of troops was defeated by 4,625,000 votes to 450,000. Another calling for an end to the use of non-jury courts was

carried by three million votes to 2,624,000.

Mr Martin Flannery, chairman of the party's Parliamentary Committee on Northern Ireland and MP for Sheffield Hillsborough, said that there was a great danger of a bloodbath if troops were withdrawn from the province before a political solution was found.

He had spoken to Mr Gerry Adams, Provisional Sinn Féin MP for Belfast West, and others and they had not said they wanted British troops out straight away.

Mr Peter Archer, MP for Warley West and the party's spokesman on Northern Ireland, said the next Labour government would end the use of plastic bullets

## NEC defeated in vote on South Africa links

A strongly worded motion calling for a vigorous policy of opposition to the South African regime and apartheid and in particular for the severing of economic, military, and diplomatic links with South Africa was carried by the conference on a show of hands.

That was against the advice of the national executive which had wanted it remitted only because of the reference to the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

Mrs Gwyneth Duwaedy, MP for Crewe and Nantwich, explaining the executive's reasons, said the "Durban Six" who had taken refuge in the British consulate had the right to protection.

She said: "It is important, far from doing what Mrs Thatcher is doing, putting the most degrading pressure on these people to leave that sanctuary, that we should maintain an outpost, a listening post, and some means of offering support to those people in South Africa most in need."

During the debate Mr Niall Sookoo, Lewisham East, said an article in *The Times* had drawn his attention to the fact that a Labour MP had business interests in South Africa. He called on "any MP who has business links with South Africa to resign immediately."

The conference overwhelmingly supported the condemnation of sales of equipment to Iran and Iraq which could be used in the worsening war.

She said: "It is important, far from doing what Mrs Thatcher is doing, putting the most degrading pressure on these people to leave that sanctuary, that we should maintain an outpost, a listening post, and some means of offering support to those people in South Africa most in need."

## Government asked to deny phone tapping

The Government was challenged, by the general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, to deny reports that the telephones of striking miners are being tapped.

Mr Bryan Stansley, said during a debate on civil liberties. "The seeming coincidences of the police always appearing to have the good luck to be there when the miners start picketing are becoming so frequent it cannot be mere coincidence."

He called on the Government to set up an independent inquiry to hear evidence from those concerned about the allegations.

The conference passed a motion condemning the increasing use of the legal system for political ends by the Government and another instructing the next Labour administration to give the Press Council legal powers to enforce the right of reply.

Delegates also gave unanimous approval to a motion to include in the next Labour Party manifesto a commitment to restore trade union rights to employees at Government Communication Headquarters.

At the end of the conference, Mr Jim Mortimer, general secretary of the party, urged party activists not to scorn MPs and local councillors. There was no conflict between parliamentary representation and popular activity and struggle. Both were necessary.

## Working miners catalogue strike's violence, intimidation and abuse

The following is the majority of the first two sections of the report, dealing with attacks on working miners and on the police, and a summary of the final section on attacks on coal board staff and property.

## Attacks on working miners and working miners property

MARCH

13. Three hundred flying pickets from Yorkshire forced the closure of a Nottingham pit after fights and scuffles with miners who were to continue working. At Bilston Glen many miners who arrived intending to work were intimidated into a hasty about-turn by the prospect of running a gauntlet of about 300

14. Five arrests were made at Ollerton colliery as pickets sought to prevent 60 men going to work. The sole working Yorkshire miner conceded defeat after three days' defiance of the pickets. Mr Robert Copping, 51, went to work at Houghton Colliery near Barnsley. Later he found his car overturned. His windscreen had been smashed with a lump of concrete.

15. Two pickets were arrested at Lea Hall Colliery after clashes with local miners. Both were later fined by Rugeley magistrates. Terry Werritt, 23, of Avenue Road, Askern, Doncaster, was fined £300 after admitting using threatening behaviour. His younger brother, Thomas, 20, of Airside Road, Askern, was fined £150 after admitting obstructing P.C. Darrell Johnson.

16. Five men from South Wales were fined between £100 and £175 each by Stoke-on-Trent magistrates for behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace at Hem Heath. At Hem Heath working miners found their car windcreens smashed, tyres ripped and concrete and metal objects thrown in the roads. Pickets had urinated into plastic bags and thrown them at men going to work.

17. A young miner opposed to the strike was found hanged after being branded a scab. Ian Tarren, 25, was discovered dead by his fiancée, Denise Atkinson, in their flat in Peterlee, County Durham. Her father said that Mr Tarren had been mercilessly taunted and continually threatened because of his views on the strike.

APRIL

5. Violence flared at Silverdale Colliery, Newcastle-under-Lyme where pickets smashed windows of cars transporting miners to pits. 13. Cars and fruit rained down on Ray Chadburn, the Nottinghamshire miners' president and fellow NUM official, Trevor Bell and Henry Richardson.

17. A miner from Grimethorpe Colliery, near Barnsley, who volunteered to work unpaid so that pensioners would receive their coal supplies, found cardboard stuffed in a fuel tank holding 45 gallons of diesel. It had just caught fire.

19. A miner was punched when he lowered his car window to talk to pickets at Hem Heath Colliery in North Staffordshire. At the same colliery, working miners' car window was smashed by a brick.

21. Angry demonstrators surrounded Mr Sydney Vincent when he arrived at Sheffield City Hall for the NUM special delegates' conference. They shouted abuse and jabbed fingers into his chest.

MAY

4. At Cotgrave Colliery, eighteen pickets were arrested after stones were thrown at working miners. 18. Police began watch on the house of a Warwickshire miner who received an anonymous note threatening to damage the kidney dialysis machine which keeps his son alive.

12. Chunks of metal thrown from steel rods were catapulted at working miners at Rufford colliery in Nottinghamshire.

18. Three Yorkshire pickets alleged to have attacked a Nottinghamshire miner on his way to work were charged with intimidation under the Conspiracy and Protection Act at Mansfield magistrates' court.

JUNE

21. Working miner, James Clay, committed suicide after his twelve-

A report on "the systematic intimidation, the planned attacks, the unplanned violence" arising from the miners' strike was published yesterday by the Derbyshire-based National Working Miners' Committee.

The 25-page report, entitled *The Miners' Dispute: A Catalogue of Violence*, presents a list, which does not claim to be comprehensive, of violent incidents from the beginning of the dispute up to last Wednesday.

It says that 7,121 people have been arrested for offences in connection with the dispute, 790 police have been injured, of whom 65 suffered serious injuries, 2 miners have committed suicide, 2 have died as a result of picket line incidents and 255 miners have been reported injured.

year-old daughter was threatened with violence by pickets after three days' defiance of the pickets. Mr Robert Copping, 51, went to work at Houghton Colliery near Barnsley. Later he found his car overturned. His windscreen had been smashed with a lump of concrete.

15. Two pickets were arrested at Lea Hall Colliery after clashes with local miners. Both were later fined by Rugeley magistrates. Terry Werritt, 23, of Avenue Road, Askern, Doncaster, was fined £300 after admitting using threatening behaviour. His younger brother, Thomas, 20, of Airside Road, Askern, was fined £150 after admitting obstructing P.C. Darrell Johnson.

16. Five men from South Wales were fined between £100 and £175 each by Stoke-on-Trent magistrates for behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace at Hem Heath. At Hem Heath working miners found their car windcreens smashed, tyres ripped and concrete and metal objects thrown in the roads. Pickets had urinated into plastic bags and thrown them at men going to work.

17. A young miner opposed to the strike was found hanged after being branded a scab. Ian Tarren, 25, was discovered dead by his fiancée, Denise Atkinson, in their flat in Peterlee, County Durham. Her father said that Mr Tarren had been mercilessly taunted and continually threatened because of his views on the strike.

APRIL

5. Violence flared at Silverdale Colliery, Newcastle-under-Lyme where pickets smashed windows of cars transporting miners to pits. 13. Cars and fruit rained down on Ray Chadburn, the Nottinghamshire miners' president and fellow NUM official, Trevor Bell and Henry Richardson.

17. A miner from Grimethorpe Colliery, near Barnsley, who volunteered to work unpaid so that pensioners would receive their coal supplies, found cardboard stuffed in a fuel tank holding 45 gallons of diesel. It had just caught fire.

19. A miner was punched when he lowered his car window to talk to pickets at Hem Heath Colliery in North Staffordshire. At the same colliery, working miners' car window was smashed by a brick.

21. Angry demonstrators surrounded Mr Sydney Vincent when he arrived at Sheffield City Hall for the NUM special delegates' conference. They shouted abuse and jabbed fingers into his chest.

MAY

4. At Cotgrave Colliery, eighteen pickets were arrested after stones were thrown at working miners. 18. Police began watch on the house of a Warwickshire miner who received an anonymous note threatening to damage the kidney dialysis machine which keeps his son alive.

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The introduction to the report says: "The working miners are in the front line of the fight for freedom and democracy in Britain today."

"Since the beginning of this dispute every working miner, every day, as he leaves his home to go to work, must face the possibility that his wife, his children, his family will be abused, threatened, or even attacked whilst he is away."

"We have published this Catalogue of Violence to remind political leaders, union leaders and members of the public that the operations of the present leadership of our union have led to unprecedented hardship, injury and material loss for significant numbers of ordinary working people."

21. Fred Cantrell, who lives a Thurgate, near Rotherham, South Yorkshire and works at Bevercotes colliery, Nottinghamshire, had a brick hurled through his window on July 6th. Ten striking miners paid fines and compensation to Cantrell, totalling £2,135 after admitting threatening behaviour and damaging property.

23. Police are investigating five instances of windows being broken at the homes of working miners in North Derbyshire. A miner at Edgworth had all four tyres on his car slashed and another miner on his way to Shirebrook colliery had his car damaged.

24. David Lanning, 27, a strike official of Henry Road, Dunfermline, was fined £250 and ordered to pay £100 compensation at Dunfermline Sheriff after he admitted assaulting a miner who went back to work.

28. A cable was strung at neck height across a public road. A working miner hit the cable and was catapulted off his motorcycle as he returned home from Renishaw Park colliery.

30. Eighty-seven strikers were arrested in Scotland when pickets congregated around the home of a working miner in the village of New Cumnock in the Ayrshire coalfield.

31. Three men are being questioned by police after a petrol bomb attack on a car belonging to a miner who had returned to work after being on strike. Petrol bombs were thrown at the car but bounced off the bonnet, exploded and caused slight damage.

SEPTEMBER

5. Fifteen striking miners were being questioned by Derbyshire police last night about attacks on homes and other property of working miners.

Police in Derbyshire investigated a report that two children, aged 6 and 8, of striking miners at Shirebrook Colliery were approached in the street and told not to play with the children of working miners. A lighted rag was pushed through the letter-box of a working miner in Shirebrook.

A striking miner who threatened the children of a working miner was ordered to do 150 hours of unpaid work for the community at Edinburgh Sheriff Court yesterday.

Alexander Craig, 24, of Duckies Road, Mayfield, Dalketh, had shouted at the miner: "Your bairns will get it at the school. They will get their guts cut out. We can do anything we like and get away with it."

6. Twelve striking miners from North Derbyshire were remanded in custody yesterday after appearing in court in Chesterfield on charges of riotous assembly in connection with an alleged attack on working miners in the county last week.

A maintenance worker at Bette-shanger Colliery, Kent, was attacked and injured by striking miners when he emerged from the pit entrance to talk to pickets. He was taken to hospital and later released.

22. Mr Albert Taylor of Mansfield Woodhouse, a surface engineer at Shirebrook colliery, said that there had been up to 2,500 pickets at his pit. Bricks had been thrown, hay bales set alight and attempts made to push the police under vehicles taking miners to work. Mr Taylor stopped going to work for a period after finding three men outside his

house who told him: "We will not stop you going to work but bear in mind you have got a wife and kids in there." He had frequently received threatening calls throughout the night and the word "scab" had been daubed on his car.

John Roberts, a quality control inspector, from Markham colliery, said that his car had been stoned, oil poured on his road, a ball-bearing hurled at his window and that another vehicle had swerved in deliberate attempt to overturn his own car.

28. John Philip Urwin, 29, a Staffordshire NUM official, appeared at Fenton Magistrates in Stoke-on-Trent charged with assaulting a worker, miner and damaging his car. The hearing was adjourned until October 3.

29. A striking miner who set fire to a coach being used to ferry working miners to Bickershaw Colliery at Leigh, Lancashire, was given a jail sentence at Bolton Crown Court. Joseph Ashton, 37, was sentenced to nine months imprisonment, six months of which were suspended. He admitted arson.

## Attacks on the police and police property

MARCH

15. Violence occurred at Ollerton colliery, near Mansfield, where seven police officers were hurt when a police officer was hit by a 450 man day shift arrived for work. Five pickets were arrested, working miners were punched and police officers were injured. There were 100 milk bottles and fireworks.

20. Scuffles took place between miners and police outside the NUM's Barnsley headquarters. Five miners were arrested for violent picketing and a police officer was hit by a brick.

24. Between seven hundred and eight hundred pickets gathered at Cadeby Hill colliery in South Derbyshire, where ten arrests were made after a police officer was injured and three police coaches were damaged.

28. Eight police officers were hurt during scuffles on a picket line outside the NCB area headquarters in Doncaster. One of them, PC Stephen Fairbroth, 23, collapsed during the scuffles and was taken to hospital. He was later released unhurt. Fifteen miners who clashed with police during the Doncaster picket were later fined a total of £1,540 at Doncaster Magistrates' Court. In all, twenty-two pickets appeared variously accused of breach of the peace, assault and criminal damage.

19. A lead-filled bottle was dragged along in a car in a go-slow on the M1 on the South Yorkshire-Derbyshire border.

APRIL

4. In South Wales, eleven miners were arrested after police had been attacked outside the Port Talbot steelworks.

6. Thirty-nine arrests were made in clashes between pickets and police at Port Talbot steelworks, where 350 men from Nottinghamshire and Northumberland had assembled.

10. Seventy-eight pickets were arrested and six police officers were hurt outside Creswell and Babbington Collieries in Nottinghamshire.

11. Police found four-inch nails welded into weapons on the ground on a picket line at Silverdale colliery, near Stoke-on-Trent, North Staffordshire.

13. A lead-filled bottle cap with four screws sticking out was thrown at a police line. One police officer was injured.

19. Three police officers were injured at Wivenhoe. Dozens of pickets tried to stop coal imports.

MAY

2. Nine arrests were made when police stopped miners' cars on the A38 on the Derbyshire border. Stones were thrown at the police. In County Durham a police officer suffered a broken arm during an incident at the Inkeraman opencast mine and another was hit on the head by a missile thrown at Lumley colliery, near Stoke-on-Trent, North Staffordshire.

3. At Harworth Colliery 20 miners were arrested in clashes with police.

5. Nineteen pickets were arrested and one police officer was slightly injured when 2,000 miners laid siege to Hucknall Colliery, north of Nottingham.



A policeman lying injured at Gascoigne Wood, Selby - one of the many victims of violence during the miners' dispute.

9. Five men were arrested and two police officers hurt at Pye colliery in Nottinghamshire where 2,500 pickets had gathered. A police officer was injured and a police officer was hit by a brick. A police officer was injured and a police officer was hit by a brick.

11. At Silverdale colliery in Nottinghamshire, thirty arrests were made as police endured a barrage of stone-throwing. 12. Three-inch nails hammered into wood and put inside paper bags were found in roads near Newbould and Annersley collieries. Other such nails were concealed in cigarette packets.

15. Fifty-five men appeared in court for charges including riot after Monday's mass rally in Mansfield. Eighty-eight arrests were made and forty police officers hurt during the incident.

22. Two police officers were slightly injured when a concrete block was thrown through a window of their van near Rufford Colliery, Mansfield.

25. At Wellbeck colliery, North Nottinghamshire, 45 men were arrested. Five miners tried to pass 150 pickets. Fights then broke out and two police officers were injured.

30. Eighty-four people were arrested and sixty-four injured at Orgrave, Stones, wooden fencing, a shovel and a bucket were thrown at police. They were also bombarded with smoke bombs and firecrackers and one officer sustained a broken leg.

31. At Orgrave, miners had left a telephone pole, a battering ram, a barbed wire and a burning portable across the road in order to frustrate the police. Thirty-five pickets were arrested and 16 police officers were injured. Police horse, Argyle cut his leg.

Three miners were arrested outside an NCB office and a police officer was injured.

JUNE

1. At Orgrave, ten arrests were made and one police officer was injured in violent clashes.

2. Nineteen men were arrested at Orgrave and 20 injured, including five police.

7. Violence flared at Orgrave, where 23 were arrested. Eight police officers were hurt and three burnt by paintballer.

8. One hundred and twenty arrests were made on the miners' march through London. Two police officers were injured and a woman was knocked down and trampled.

15. Mr Robert Clay, Labour MP for Sunderland North, was convicted of obstructing a police officer at a picket line at Tow Law. He was fined £30 and ordered to pay £50 costs.

18. At Malby, near Rotherham, 29 arrests were made and one police officer had a suspected broken nose.

style gang, apparently led by a woman, which spearheaded a day of unprecedented violence in Yorkshire pit villages. They were dressed in camouflage jackets, boiler suits and balaclava helmets.

24. Forensic scientists examined three suspected petrol bombs found by police after they had clashed with pickets in a Yorkshire pit village. They were discovered in the garden of a house in Armthorpe, near Doncaster after running battles outside Markham colliery.

31. Paul Wilkinson went to work at Eastington. Arrests were made and several police hurt when pickets charged.

SEPTEMBER

1. A police horse was stoned to the ground and injured and three police officers had glass showered in their eyes when their coach was attacked in the worst violence so far in the dispute. A police officer was injured and a police officer was hit by a brick.

7. Thirteen people, including a policeman were hurt at Kellingly colliery, North Yorkshire, where 4,000 pickets gathered. Police were showered with broken glass and pieces of concrete outside the pit, known as Big K, where two men are working. An ITN car was overturned and set on fire. £10,000 worth of camera equipment was stolen.

Twenty-four men from Barnsley and Rotherham areas appeared before Selby magistrates on public order offences. They were remanded on bail for a week. Two policemen, PCs Peter Blackburn and John Burrows are now in Pontefract Infirmary with rib and head injuries.

11. An array of weapons used by miners' pickets was put on show by police. Included were a heavy chain, ball-bearings and booby traps designed to maim men, horses and dogs.

Two pickets who covered a road with spiked belts to stop police

There were 21 arrests at Shirebrook colliery, North Derbyshire, after clashes between police and 450 pickets.

20. Following incidents at Orgrave on June 18, 24 were yesterday charged with rioting.

JULY

3. At Shirebrook colliery, six were arrested for obstruction and five police officers were injured. 7. At Selby, North Yorkshire, violent scenes developed as pickets occupied a tollbridge. Ten police officers were injured. Three miners were arrested as police vehicles were overturned at Whitmore.

11. Stones were thrown and windows broken at Hemsworth Police Station. At Fitzwilliam pub nearby, officers were attacked by stones and missiles.

AUGUST

14. At Cuckney, three miles from Welbeck colliery in Nottinghamshire, 2,000 pickets clashed with police. As police stopped cars at a road block, pickets hurled bricks and stones at police. Two officers were injured.

17. In scuffles at Gascoigne Wood one police officer had his nose broken and there were five arrests. Pickets set fire to rolls of straw dragged from a field near by into the colliery approach road. As they dispersed, they stoned two police coaches, shattering windows, and launched a police motorcyclist off his machine.

18. There was violence at Gascoigne Wood. Bricks and clouds of earth were thrown at police. At Selton, near Mansfield, Nottinghamshire a brick was hurled through the windscreen of a moving police car.

A former coal board worker who punched and kicked a police sergeant was jailed for 21 days. He was James Donnelly, 35, of Addenbrooke Road, Keston.

22. At Silverwood colliery, near Rotherham, almost 1,000 pickets mustered before dawn to try to prevent a lone worker, James Massey, an electrician aged 54, from going to work. They burnt scrap cars, trees and supermarket trolleys in the road and launched a barrage of bricks and stones at police. Eight police officers were hurt.

There were ugly scenes at Hatfield, near Doncaster, where pickets set up a barricade of trees and set an old car on fire on a road close to the colliery. A police car had its windows smashed by stones in a neighbouring village.

23. Senior police officers admitted that they were deeply concerned at the emergence of a paramilitary

escorting a miner to work were fined £750 each at Dunfermline Sheriff Court. The two men were named as Cameron Cowher, 29, of Russell Court and



India and Pakistan on holiday

# Death mars festivities as religious fanatics bomb Punjab procession

From Michael Haggerty, Delhi

It is the festive season in India and people are dying as a result. Generally though, it is a good-hearted, good-humoured time of year, when most people have a jolly and noisy time, and not much work gets done for days on end.

People die because the festivities draw large crowds together and large crowds make tempting targets for crazed religious fanatics, particularly if the crowds are Hindu and the bombers are Sikhs. Two people died and 31 were hurt when terrorists threw a bomb at a crowd celebrating the Dussehra, a Hindu festival at Bhathna in Punjab this week. The celebrations - a kind of eastern Guy Fawkes Night - were cancelled in the district.

Other people die because religious fervour incites the devoted to lead processions through areas populated by devotees of a rival persuasion, with turbulent results. In Srinagar yesterday there was a 24-hour curfew after a procession by Shia Muslims celebrating the tenth day of the month of Moharrum got into a riot in an area populated by the majority Sunnis.

Like many things in India, the processional riots have their political side - the Shias are supporters of the new Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Mr G. M. Shah, and the people who stoned the procession were supporters of his supplanted rival, Dr Farooq Abdullah.

Thirteen people died when a factory making fire crackers, without which no Indian celebration could possibly take place, blew up. Eight shops collapsed in the blast in

Anakapalle in Andhra Pradesh. The season of festivals begins as the monsoon recedes, and the temperature and humidity drop to acceptable levels.

Dussehra, the Muslim "Festival of the Sacrifice" also known as "Little Id" to distinguish it from the bigger celebration at the end of Ramadan, begins the season of festivals this year. It is also known as Bakri-Id, or Goats' Id, because the Muslim families looking for an appropriate sacrifice tend to look no further than the local goat market.

In Pakistan, the streets at Bakri-Id run with blood, goats' blood, as the families sacrifice their animals in public. In India there are laws against that kind of thing, and the sacrifices are done behind closed doors.

The Bakri-Id in Hyderabad coincided with a big Hindu festival and sparked off later communal rioting which left more than 30 people dead. The Hindu festival is an artificial creation of communalists who launched it only a few years ago as a way of terrorizing the Muslims.

The Durga festival, on the contrary, which is celebrated with great devotion by Bengalis, is as old. There is a 10-day festival which ended on the same day as the Dussehra festival this week.

Devotees of the goddess, whose name means "difficult to get to" and who represents the essential goddess in her fierce aspect but still reckoned to be supremely radiant, transport her images in a procession of lorries through the streets before immersing them in Delhi's river, Juma-Ji, the holy Yamuna.

In the middle of the week, on a more secular occasion, Mahatma Gandhi celebrated his birthday. If he had lived he would have been 115 years old,

but his image as the father of the Indian nation is very much present, and everybody stayed away from work to mark the day. Many people took off the day between Gandhi's birthday and Dussehra, making a three-day holiday in the middle of the week.

It has become impossible to do things which in normal times are merely difficult, like getting one's telephone repaired.

Dussehra was the big one, though. This celebrates the triumph of Rama - another incarnation of Vishnu the Preserver - over the wicked King of Sri Lanka, who stole his wife, Sita. The king is supposed to be immensely intelligent and so is depicted with 10 heads. However, because stealing Rama's wife was not a clever thing to do, he is also often shown with a donkey's head as well.

Ravana, his brother and his son were portrayed in effigy in 680 open spaces in Delhi. At the Ram Lila ground - the name means "Rama's doing" - the effigies were 80ft high, built of papier mâché over a bamboo frame, and stuffed with brushwood and firecrackers.

Watched by President Zail Singh, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister and Mr David Lange, New Zealand's Prime Minister, and half a million other people, the story of Rama and Ravana and the rescue of Sita, with the aid of the King of the Monkeys, Hanuman, was retold by actors and dancers on wagons drawn by bullocks.

After a fireworks display, fiery arrows were shot at the vast red-and-blue effigies, guided by wires. The arrows did not quite reach the targets, but they were set on fire anyway.

Food triumphed over evil again, and we all went home to wait for the next festival, Dewali, the Festival of Lights. We shall only have to wait.



Search called off. A car is lifted from New York's East River, where divers found eight cars, two with bodies in them. Police abandoned their search for a "graveyard" after a bone they thought was human was found to be from an animal. The bodies were a policeman and a gangster.

## Australians poised for December general election

From Tony Dubondia, Melbourne

Australians look certain to go to the polls to elect a new federal Government on December 1, more than a year ahead of schedule.

Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, is understood to have decided on the date on Monday and to have informed ministers and key members of the Labour Party.

Yesterday virtually every radio, television station and evening newspaper was carrying a story telling a December 1 election.

The Liberal-National Party opposition would need a swing of 3.2 per cent to wrest government from the Labour Party. Not since 1977 will a Government have gone into an election with such a clear lead in opinion polls.

According to a poll published in *The Age* newspaper in Melbourne today, the Government's popularity was 55 per cent; the coalition parties, 37 per cent; and the Australian Democrats, 7 per cent.

It is understood that Mr Hawke intended to make a formal announcement next Thursday but now that the election date has become public knowledge he is expected to bring the announcement forward to early next week.

Sir Ninian Stephen, the Governor General, returns from overseas on Tuesday and will have to receive a formal request for an election.

A parliamentary redistribution has been completed and the House of Representatives enlarged to 148 seats. If the result of the last election, held on March 5, 1983, were translated to the enlarged house the Labour Party would have 89 seats and the Liberal-National party coalition 59. The present state of the parties is: Labour, 75, and the Liberal-National Party coalition, 50.

The announcement will honour Mr Hawke's pledge made two weeks ago that he would announce a date in early October.

## Vietnam drags its heels over political prisoners

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Vietnam is playing for time on an American request that up to 40,000 people political prisoners in reeducation camps, and children of US servicemen and their mothers be allowed to leave the country over the next two years for settlement in the United States.

While agreeing to take the proposal back to Hanoi for further consideration Mr Le Mai, the Assistant Foreign Minister, maintained that the deal must involve "all" prisoners, criminal as well as political. He refused absolutely to specify what figures were represented by "all" but it is believed to be about twice the

10,000 prisoners mentioned in the American offer.

Mr Mai heads a delegation which has spent three days in Geneva talking to officials of the UN High Commission for Refugees, representatives of recipient countries and the Intergovernmental Commission for Migration, which, on behalf of UNHCR, runs the orderly departures programme. This has enabled 70,000 Vietnamese to leave by air since 1979.

He indicated that the children and their mothers, whom he called "a humanitarian question, a US responsibility", were not a problem. About 3,000 have left in recent years.

## Strike turns Disneyland laughter to gloom

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

There are plenty of smiling faces at "the happiest place on earth" this week, although just beneath the surface gloomy countenances abound.

California's famous Disneyland amusement park is open for business but pickets march outside the gates as about 2,000 employees from five unions go into the second week of a strike over wages and contracts.

Indeed it has not been a jolly summer for the folks who man Fantasyland and the other Disney rides and exhibits. Thousands of tourists stayed away and Disneyland reported one of its worst years in history. Now the strike continues. The other Disneyland officials tried to remove pickets from ticket booth entrances, and were successful in moving strikers from their property. A court hearing on the issue is due on October 17.

Park officials claimed strikers had scattered nails in the roadway.

This week 2,000 members of 21 non-striking unions at Disneyland voted to support their colleagues, but they remain at work.

That means that with management filling in and extra staff being hired, the rides are functioning as usual.

Outwardly it looks fairly normal, although one park worker claimed that beneath the efficient exterior "there is total chaos".

The priority at Disneyland has been to keep the rides open and although a federal mediator is meeting unions and park officials, no end is in sight to the strike.

Signs at the front ticket booths tell visitors that eight of the rides are closed, but officials say they usually shut down at this time of year.

## Strikers in Iceland halt capital

Reykjavik (Reuters) - Iceland's right-wing Government, swept to power last year by public anger over a 150 per cent inflation rate, is facing strikes by unions dissatisfied with its attempts to reform the economy.

A nationwide walkout by 17,000 public employees began on Thursday, bringing transport in Reykjavik to a standstill and emptying government offices.

Iceland's ports and international airport closed yesterday as strikers defied a government order to man essential services.

When the right formed a Government in May 1983, the unions accepted a 25 per cent pay cut, a 10-month strike ban, a 14 per cent devaluation and an end to inflation-indexed wages.

In return, the Government promised to cut the inflation rate.

The annual rise in the cost of living is down to 15 per cent, but the unions complain that this has been achieved only by impoverishing the working man. Public sector employees have asked for wage rises of up to 40 per cent.

AMSTERDAM: The Dutch socialist trade union federation, FNV, has voted to launch strikes and other protests against cuts proposed in social security payments, and to aim for a shorter working week (Reuters reports). At a congress in Amsterdam on Thursday, delegates unanimously approved a threat of strikes unless Parliament rejected government plans to cut unemployment and sickness benefits. FNV said.

## Swiss hint of Falkland mediation

From a Correspondent, Buenos Aires

Speculation about efforts to bring Britain and Argentina back to the negotiating table has been aroused by the three-day visit here of the Swiss Foreign Minister, Mr Pierre Aubert.

Mr Aubert met top Argentine officials and local British diplomats. Officially, Switzerland has no interest in Argentina since the conflict over the Falkland Islands. Talks between Argentina and Britain began in Bern last July but soon broke down.

The speculation in the Argentine press increased on Thursday when Mr Aubert met Señor Dante Caputo, the Foreign Minister.

But despite Mr Aubert's public affirmation that his country is willing to provide "good offices" once again for talks, a local diplomatic source familiar with the visit cautioned against concluding that this was the purpose of Mr Aubert's presence in Buenos Aires.

Many people here believe that support for Argentina's call for a negotiated settlement to the Falklands dispute has been greatly strengthened by the announcement late on Thursday that Argentina has reached a diplomatic solution to its long-standing territorial dispute with Chile over jurisdiction in the Beagle Channel.

## Pope prompts pact on Beagle Channel

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Chile and Argentina have reached broad agreement in the 100-year dispute over ownership of the Beagle Channel, with the help of mediation by the Pope, the Vatican said yesterday.

But rumblings of discontent in Buenos Aires mean that parliamentary ratification is not a foregone conclusion.

Britain will be watching the reaction closely for the possible effects of the final treaty on the Falklands dispute.

No text has yet been released but it is understood the terms allow Chile to retain sovereignty over Lennox, Picton and Nueva, three islands in the channel. Argentina is said to have been granted oil and mineral rights on the Atlantic



continental shelf to the east of the islands.

The dispute over the islands and, more recently the rights to exploit the surrounding territorial waters, began when sovereignty was given to Chile in 1881.

A referendum has to be held before final agreement is given to the draft proposals which should be ready within days.

## Civilians try junta case

From a Correspondent, Buenos Aires

Argentina's civilian federal appeals court has taken over from a high military court the trials involving alleged human rights abuses, of nine commanders from three military juntas ruled successfully from 1976 until the end of the Falklands conflict.

The civilian court decided to intervene directly in the trials because "unjustified delays" in the Supreme Council of the

Armed Forces' summary courts martial proceedings.

President Raúl Alfonsín ordered the courts martial last December. The former commander is charged with committing kidnapping, torture and murder in connexion with the disappearance of at least 9,000 Argentines during a military campaign against dissidents known as "the dirty war".

At the end of the debate the

## Communist abstention saves Craxi coalition

From John Earle, Rome

The Communists have saved Signor Bettino Craxi's coalition Government by abstaining in a Parliamentary vote on a motion calling for the resignation of the Christian Democrat Foreign Minister, Signor Giulio Andreotti, because of his links with the jailed Sicilian financier, Michele Sindona.

During the debate, Signor Andreotti was attacked by the opposition for his friendship with Sindona and for using his influence as Prime Minister in 1974 to promote a plan, foiled by the Bank of Italy, to save the Sindona banking empire out of public funds.

At the end of the debate the

## Lebanon baffles Swedes by returning refugees

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

The fate of more than 2,000 refugees from Lebanon who have asked for political asylum in Sweden hung in the balance yesterday. A new, tougher policy of deporting the refugees automatically was suspended when two families who had been sent back were returned to Sweden from Beirut.

Sweden demanded an explanation from the Lebanese Government and suspended most deportations until the situation is clarified. Refugees arriving direct from

Programmes scheduled for screening in the 1984/85 season of The South Bank Show include:

**ALAN BENNETT**  
a self-portrait of his background and his work from *Beyond the Fringe* to *An Englishman Abroad* and his first feature film, *Private Functions*

**JOSEPH HELLER**  
the author of *Catch 22* and *Something Happened*: filmed in New York, looking at the city in which he grew up and talking about his latest novel, *God Knows*

**MSTISLAV ROSTROPOVICH**  
the first full-length film profile of the great Russian cellist: in concert, conducting the London Philharmonia and accompanying his wife, the singer Galina Vishnevskaya, at his own festival at Aldeburgh

**PAUL MCCARTNEY**  
working again with George Martin, who produced 17 Beatle hits, re-recording and, for the first time in public, singing some of his finest songs as he works on his new film, *Give My Regards To Broadstreet*

**ANTHONY BURGESS**  
**ON DH LAWRENCE**  
a specially commissioned television essay filmed in Nottingham and Cornwall, to mark the 100th anniversary of Lawrence's birth

**IAN MCKELLEN**  
documenting a year in the life of one of Britain's most distinguished actors, with extracts from plays, diaries and his work during his first year with the National Theatre Company

**NORMAN NICHOLSON**  
a film by John Read shot in Cumbria, of one of Britain's finest poets

**CHAGALL**  
a study of the work of one of the world's greatest living painters

**PHOENIX DANCE**  
a film of an extraordinary new young British dance company from Leeds

**MAX WALL**  
a unique film about the affinity between this great music hall actor and the plays of Samuel Beckett

**ALAN BLEASDALE**  
the author of *Boys From The Blackstuff* and *Scully*, filmed in Liverpool at work on his latest project, a musical play about Elvis Presley

**OLIVIER MESSIAEN**  
a profile of one of the world's most celebrated and elusive living composers, including performances from his work, filmed in Paris and the studio

EDITED AND PRESENTED BY MELVYN BRAGG  
1984/1985 SEASON STARTS SUNDAY 7 OCTOBER  
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**LW/T**  
LONDON WEEKEND TELEVISION

## Extended atoll tests a blow to New Zealand

From W P Reeves, Wellington

The French decision to continue testing nuclear weapons at Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific for another 15 years was described yesterday as "appalling news" by the acting Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr Geoffrey Palmer.

New Zealand's ambassador to Paris is to make a vigorous protest.

The news of the French decision was relayed by journalists visiting the atoll. Mr Palmer said "every man and woman in the South Pacific will regard the decision as a bitter blow to their hopes". New Zealand would continue to work with its South Pacific neighbours, through the United Nations and in other international bodies, to ensure that the prediction did not come true.



Sir Robert Muldoon: Disappointed

## Anzus tests air power

From Our Correspondent, Wellington

Whatever uncertainties cloud the future of Anzus in the face of New Zealand's ban on nuclear ship visits, the alliance will be in full military evidence over the next two weeks.

The three partners - the United States, Australia and New Zealand - yesterday began tagging the biggest military air exercise held in this country since the Second World War. American F15 and F16 fighter bombers, flown in from South Korea, are joining Australian

Mirage fighters and F111 bombers and New Zealand Skyhawks in battle games, known as Triad 84.

More than 60 aircraft are involved. Although it is not American policy to divulge whether its aircraft are equipped with nuclear weapons, the Government is satisfied that these are not. Defence Ministry officials say it is impossible for the American aircraft to be equipped with nuclear arms without their knowing.



# Guatemala reluctant to disclose secret deal with Britain on Belize

From Christopher Thomas, Guatemala City

Britain and Guatemala have agreed in principle to reopen consular relations in an attempt to speed up a solution to the dispute over the former British colony of Belize. All diplomatic links have been severed since 1981.

The agreement was secretly reached in New York on July 6 between officials of all three countries. Since then, Guatemala has displayed a distinct reluctance to make a public announcement.

The wording of a joint communiqué has not been decided. Finally, Guatemala wants it to mention Belize but it will have to be in general terms if it is to be acceptable to Britain.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, met Señor Fernando Andrade, his Guatemalan counterpart, briefly in San José last Saturday morning in an attempt to clear the way for a public announcement. They were in Costa Rica for a summit of European and Latin American foreign ministers.

Señor Andrade, a moderate in Guatemalan terms, fluent in English and a favourite among Western diplomats explained to Sir Geoffrey that the faces a delicate domestic dilemma.

He encountered strong criticism from right-wingers over the reestablishment of diplomatic relations a few days ago with Spain, which were severed when the panish Embassy in Guatemala City was burnt down during rioting in 1980. An agreement to reopen consular relations with Britain would

inevitably result in further right-wing criticism.

Guatemala is due to hold presidential elections next year to end 31 years of military dictatorship. Señor Andrade is not a contender but some Western diplomats believe he could be called upon to serve. It is possible that he will not risk further political trouble by announcing a diplomatic accord with Britain before the elections, unless it becomes clear that the poll is going to be inordinately delayed.



The United States, which has made three diplomatic attempts to mediate between Britain and Guatemala, one of which lasted for three years, has privately told both countries that it believes consular relations should be urgently reestablished to facilitate direct negotiations.

The US, which is itself anxious to end more than five years of cold relations with Guatemala, believes a settlement over Belize would encourage a more favourable inter-

national view of Guatemala, a country accused of severe human rights violations.

Belize, a colony since 1862, was given independence in 1981, resulting in the breach of consular relations. Diplomatic relations were downgraded to consular level 20 years ago when Britain granted internal self-government to the territory, known as British Honduras until 1973.

Negotiations over Guatemala's territorial claims to Belize have been going on in the United Nations building in New York - although not strictly under the UN aegis - and the tense atmosphere apparently moved suddenly into a more consiliatory phase on July 6, the third bargaining session. Sir Geoffrey acknowledged in San José on Saturday that relations between the two countries seemed to have improved sharply.

An agreement over Belize is not regarded as imminent, but negotiations have been hampered by the lack of diplomatic machinery. Britain maintains a small staff in an "interest section" of the Swiss Embassy in Guatemala City. In fact, it operates from the former British Ambassador's residence, a white colonial-style mansion on the edge of town.

This latest development leaves four countries with whom Britain does not have diplomatic relations, Albania, Argentina, Cambodia and Libya (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).



Going, gone: Challenger's crew waving as they leave their quarters yesterday before blasting off (right). The astronauts are (front row) Kathryn Sullivan, Sally Ride; (middle) Paul Scully-Power, Robert Crippen, David Leestma; (back) Jon McBride, Marc Carnean.

## Record seven-up launch for shuttle

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The space shuttle Challenger soared spectacularly into orbit at dawn yesterday, with a record crew of seven, on an earth and weather-surveying mission that includes the first space walk by an American woman.

The ambitious eight-day mission, mainly Earth-oriented, will also practise techniques for refuelling orbiting satellites, such as the Landsat series, for the first time.

"This is really a nice vehicle," said Robert Crippen, the 47-year-old commander, who is making his fourth shuttle flight, as Challenger rose from the Kennedy Space centre at Cape Canaveral, Florida.

The space walk by Dr Kathryn Sullivan, aged 32, a geologist and oceanographer, and Lieutenant-commander David Leestma, aged 35, on the fifth day, will be for the satellite refuelling experiment.

Dr Sally Ride, making her second shuttle flight, was yesterday deploying a 5,000-lb satellite, a \$40m (£32m) machine designed to study processes that control climate. It has equipment that can detect ancient stream-beds under featureless desert sands, and search for lost cities.

Also on the mission is Marc Carnean, aged 35, the first Canadian payload specialist in space. He is to study the effects of acid rain on Canadian lakes.

Dr Paul Scully-Power, aged 40, an Australian-born navy oceanographer, will photo-map large ocean eddies, whose existence was documented from space less than two years ago.

The Challenger - the co-pilot is Jon McBride, aged 41 - is scheduled to land at the Kennedy Space Centre on October 13, after 132 orbits.

### MISSION HIGHLIGHTS

- Blast-off: October 5, 1203BST
- Duration: Eight days, five hours, 20 minutes
- Orbital altitude: 218 miles
- Landing due: October 13, 1725BST at Kennedy Space Centre
- First shuttle flight with seven-person crew
- First shuttle flight with two United States women (Dr Sally Ride, Dr Kathryn Sullivan)
- First United States woman to walk in space (Dr Sullivan), due on Tuesday
- Deployment of satellite to measure energy Earth receives from Sun, helping to forecast weather.

## Zimbabwe police face hush-up trial

From Jan Raath Harare

Zimbabwe's Attorney-General is to be asked to charge senior policemen who allegedly tried to stop investigations into the death of four people killed by troops of the controversial Fifth Brigade.

The police are also to be urged to investigate the conduct of the four officers during another case involving the death of two civilians also said to have been killed by the security forces. The officers are alleged to have attempted to stop inquiries there too.

Senior Assistant Commissioner E. T. Svaruka, former commander of Zimbabwe's police support unit, Assistant Commissioner Noah Mvere, former officer commanding Matabeleland North province, a chief superintendent commanding Hwange district and a superintendent, were told by senior Registrar Magistrate Gordon Geddes at the end of the inquest yesterday on the four people that their evidence was untrustworthy.

Mr Geddes found that Lieutenant Edias Ndlovu, his wife Jennifer, and an unidentified man and a woman had not been killed in crossfire between Fifth Brigade troops and anti-government guerrillas, as the soldiers alleged.

Instead, he said, the four had been apprehended by the soldiers, driven to a spot near the village of Lupane, about 100 miles from Bulawayo, and murdered. Wounds indicated they had been killed like animals being hunted with spears.

The bodies were found in a shallow grave, hands tied behind their backs.

Mr Geddes praised a fellow magistrate, Mr George Romilly, without whose perseverance, he said, the affair would not have come to light. Mr Romilly last year queried police doctors describing the death of the four as accidental, when he saw autopsy reports showing bayonet wounds.

He was threatened with detention for being "subversive" by Mr Mvere, who told the magistrate he had no right to deal with matters of security.

A crucial witness was Mr Joe Mubanga, who was apprehended with Lieutenant Ndlovu. He was originally named as being one of the victims, but last week arrived at the court, saying he wished to give evidence.

## Mitterrand satisfies Habré on Libya

From Diana Geddes, Paris

President Hissène Habré emerged from his meeting at the Elysée Palace with President Mitterrand yesterday declaring himself "very satisfied" with the talks and optimistic about the departure of Libyan troops from his country.

M Habré, who had earlier expressed grave doubts about Libya's intentions, said the Libyans had made an undertaking to withdraw from the rebel-occupied north of Chad. "I believe that they will withdraw," he said.

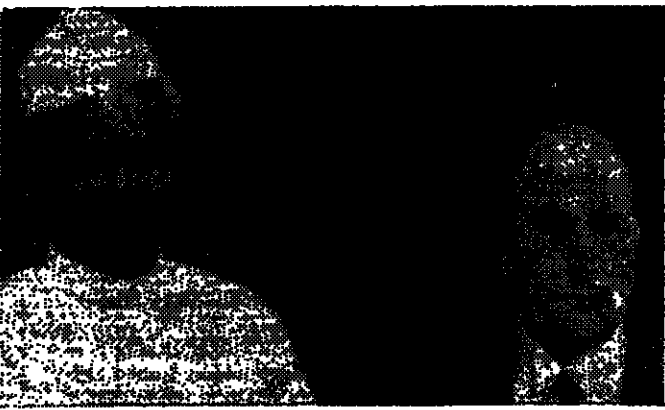
M. Michele Vauzelle, the Elysée spokesman, said the talks had taken place in a "good atmosphere of mutual confidence and good will". France intended to continue, and if possible strengthen, its ties of friendship and cooperation with Chad.

As for the contentious Franco-Libyan pact for the withdrawal of their troops from Chad, which was concluded without consultation with Chad itself, M Vauzelle said that

Chad and France were now "both agreed on the merits of the pact".

The conflict in Chad was also the main topic at the so-called "mini-summit" at the Elysée yesterday afternoon between President Mitterrand and Presidents Habré, Omar Bongo of Gabon, who is on a three-day visit to France, Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, who is on a private visit, and Sékou Mobutu of Zaïre, who is also on a private visit.

M Vauzelle described the talks, which lasted an hour, not as a mini-summit but as an "informal friendly meeting with African chiefs". He declined to say whether any pressure had been brought to bear on President Habré to attend peace talks at Brazzaville on the Chadian conflict, under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity, or whether President Mobutu had made any comment on the withdrawal of Zaïrean troops from Chad.



Storm before the calm: President Mitterrand and President Habré at the Elysée Palace before their talks on France's troop-withdrawal agreement with Libya.

### Ferry disaster

Antananarivo (Reuters) - At least 53 ferry passengers were feared dead after their boat sank off the Malagasy coast 380 miles north-east of here, Madagascar radio reported. Only 17 of the more than 70 passengers were saved.

## Le Grange lashes apartheid opponents

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

In an address to the Transvaal Congress of the ruling National Party in Alberton, near Johannesburg, Mr Le Grange said that more than 90 per cent of the UDF's office-bearers had been members of either the ANC or the SACP before they were banned.

The minister's statement was the strongest government

attack yet on the UDF. One of the UDF's three national presidents, Mr Archie Gumede, a former ANC member, is among the six fugitives from the security police who have been sheltering in the British consulate in Durban since September 13. The other five are members of the Natal Indian Congress.

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The minister's statement was the strongest government

## Kohl's visit to China raises hopes on trade

From Our Own Correspondent Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl leaves today for a week's visit to China and Pakistan during which an agreement may be signed to assemble 20,000 Volkswagen cars and to produce 100,000 engines a year in Shanghai.

Trade and economic relations will dominate his talks with Chinese leaders. West Germany is China's third largest trading partner, with turnover last year amounting to DM4.71bn (£1.246bn).

## Marcos accuses Sin of encouraging rebellion

From Keith Dalton, Manila

President Marcos yesterday accused the head of the Philippine Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Sin, of "fanning the flames of rebellion", and threatened mass arrests if business and industrial leaders held a church-supported demonstration this Sunday.

Cardinal Sin has said he will lead protesters in a special Mass immediately before Sunday's planned march to the site of a bloody clash last week. One person died and more than 60 were injured when riot police used guns, tear-gas, smoke bombs and truncheons to disperse the peaceful rally.

The Cardinal's call for all sectors of society to join the "parliament of the streets" was an attempt to destabilize the Government, President Marcos said.

"His words tend to fan the flames of rebellion," Mr Marcos said. "It means that he would encourage killing, perhaps rebellion, in the sense that it would be bloody and violent."

Mr Marcos accused the leader of the country's 45 million Catholics of violating the constitutional provision on the separation of church and state when, in three separate

speeches delivered this week, he urged Filipinos to join a non-violent crusade "against the violence and authoritarianism of the dictatorship".

"I do not think I violated any constitutional provision," the outspoken Cardinal said.

● WASHINGTON: Mr Richard Armitage, Assistant Secretary of Defence, said here that communist insurgents could take power in the Philippines within the next decade unless President Marcos instituted basic reforms (Mohsin Ali writes).



Cardinal Sin: Mass before big march

## Bonn minister defiant on foreign children

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Despite his defeat in Cabinet on the issue, Friedrich Zimmermann, the Minister of the Interior, insisted in a statement to Parliament that the maximum age at which foreign children could join parents living in West Germany should be lowered from 16 to six.

He also gave a warning that all attempts to integrate foreigners into German society would fail if they continued bringing marriage partners from abroad.

Mr Zimmermann, who campaigned strongly for a tightening of immigration rules, said that the Government would only continue to admit children up to the age of 16 if foreign parents made efforts to

send their children to German schools.

On Wednesday a change in the law relating to aliens was rejected by a Cabinet majority after bitter opposition from the Free Democrats. The decision, welcomed by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FDP leader, as a "good result" is likely to increase tension between the FDP and the Christian/Social Union which supported the proposed curbs.

The German Press has said that the proposed curbs were really aimed at Turks, whose account for more than 1.5 million of the 4.5 million foreigners resident in the federal republic.

## Berlin red carpet for Gromyko

From Michael Binyon Bonn

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, arrived in East Berlin yesterday to lead the Soviet delegation at the celebrations today and tomorrow of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

He was being joined by other Warsaw Pact leaders who will review the military parade and attend the ceremonies in the Palace of the Republic.

The occasion has been used by Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, to proclaim his country's loyalty to Moscow and to wipe out any trace of the strain in relations caused in the summer by the public disagreement over East German policy towards the West.

Herr Honecker said in an article in *Pravda* yesterday that the two German states could never be united and there could be no concessions in their independence of each other in foreign and domestic affairs. He added that the GDR's friendship with the Soviet Union was its greatest achievement in 35 years.

Criticizing assertions by West German politicians that the German question remained open and making no mention of the role German relations could play in strengthening European security, his article is intended to ally Soviet, East German, and West German leaders in the fight against the Soviet campaign against closer relations between the two German states.

Meanwhile however East Germany has agreed to expand its relations with the United States after New York talks between Herr Oskar Fischer, the Foreign Minister, and Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State, described by an American official as warm and cordial.

Mr Shultz said afterwards that there was a mutual desire to improve relations, and there would be further consultations through diplomatic channels.

In preparation for the week-end celebrations, The East Germans have made every effort to inculcate a sense of pride in their country's achievements in the population, but have been embarrassed by the renewed crisis with Bonn over emigration, which most people have learnt about from West German television.

## Surprise for Kasparov

Moscow (Reuters) - Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, opened the ninth game of his title defence against Gary Kasparov with the Queen's gambit and the challenger countered with the Tarrasch defence as in the seventh game.

Karpov lead 3-0 in the series, to be decided by the first to win six games.

The opening moves came very quickly as Kasparov accepted the challenge with the same moves that led to his eventual defeat two games ago.

Kasparov seemed surprised as his opponent reeled off the same moves and stared out into the crowd to collect his

## 500,000 go back to their desks

Washington - (President Reagan ordered 500,000 civil servants back to work yesterday after a partial shutdown of the Federal Government on Thursday. Congress was still struggling to agree on a compromise Emergency Spending Bill to avert further disruption. (Nicholas Ashford writes).

The Federal employees were temporarily laid off because of Congress's failure to approve a spending bill that would provide money for the Government during the 1985 fiscal year.

President Reagan blamed the shutdown on the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. At the Republican-controlled Senate for stalling on the spending bills and accused the President of carrying out a "Hollywood stunt".

## Chief sacked for abuse of office

Lusaka (AFP) - Zambia has dismissed its Director of Civil Aviation, Captain Patrick Kawanu, apparently for abusing his office to obtain a seat on a plane that was full.

Captain Kawanu is alleged to have ordered the Lusaka airport runway lights switched off after being refused a seat on a London-bound flight. This prevented an internal flight from landing and he took one of the seats reserved for the absent transit passengers.

## Fan took bomb to the game

(AFP) - Jan Giersbergen, a 20-year-old supporter of Dutch first division football club Volendam, was jailed for two months for taking a homemade bomb to a game.

It consisted of a piece of lead piping stuffed with explosive powder. Police also found a bicycle chain, a knife with an Sin blade and a knuckleduster in his possession at the match.

## Aids spreading

Geneva (Reuters) - Cases of the killer disease Aids diagnosed in 10 West European countries almost doubled to 421 from 215 in an eight-month period up to July 15, the World Health Organization reported. France headed the list with 180 cases and Britain was third with 54.

## Plutonium sails

Paris (AFP) - The Japanese ship taking plutonium to Japan sailed from Cherbourg, the Greenpeace organization announced. There was heavy security during loading of the cargo.

## Bomb remands

Nicosia (Reuters) - An Iraqi and a North Yemeni were remanded in custody for eight days by the Nicosia district court in connection with the car bomb blast on Thursday outside the Israeli Embassy here.

## Never too late

Stockholm (AP) - Artur Jonsson decided it finally was time to become engaged. He has proposed to his 55-year-old housekeeper - at the age of 101.

## Mondale's make-or-break TV test

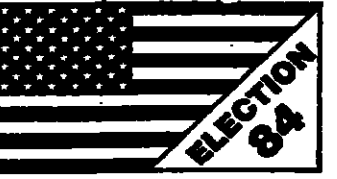
From Nicholas Ashford Washington

Never has an election campaign depended so much on a single event as Mr Walter Mondale's done on tomorrow's nationally televised "debate" in Louisville, Kentucky.

Put simply, the Democratic challenger's performance will make or break his attempt to narrow the huge gap between himself and President Reagan and thereby save his faltering campaign from premature extinction.

If Mr Mondale does not emerge as a clear winner, his chances of recovering during the remaining four weeks of the campaign will be effectively written off, even if he does manage a better performance during the second debate, in a fortnight.

So large is the chasm between the two candidates - a Washington Post-ABC News



poll yesterday gave Mr Reagan an 18-point lead nationally and showed him leading everywhere except Rhode Island and the District of Columbia - that it is virtually impossible for Mr Mondale to win the election without winning the debates. Such is the power of television.

By contrast, Mr Reagan, buoyed by a further drop in unemployment figures yesterday, is so comfortably ahead that he could lose the debates and still win a second term. All he has to do is to get through tomorrow's 90-minute confrontation and the one to be held in Kansas City on October 21

without making a big mistake.

Mr Mondale has spent the past three days at his Washington home practising for tomorrow. He has watched video recordings of the President in action, ploughed his way through endless briefing books and staged mock debates with his top advisers.

His strategy will be twofold. First, he will seek to "engage the electorate" on issues rather than personalities. For the first time since the campaign began, the President will have to defend his record and explain his plans for the future in public without the benefit of a script and without the colourful trappings of a campaign appearance.

Second, Mr Mondale will try to trip the President, to cause him to drop such a changer that the 120 million people who are expected to watch the debate will begin to doubt whether he

is the strong and decisive leader he is made out to be.

Gaffes made during such debates can be very costly for incumbents. President Ford sealed his defeat in 1976 by "liberating" Poland during his debate with Jimmy Carter.

Mr Mondale's aides are confident their candidate will perform well. He is an accomplished and aggressive debater who has already shown his mettle during the 13 televised debates which took place during the primary campaign.

The confrontation, organized by the League of Women Voters, will not be a debate in the British sense, but a glorified joint press conference. The two candidates will not actually talk to or question each other. Instead, each will make opening and closing statements and answer questions from a panel



## THE ARTS

## Theatre

## Violence between dream and reality

Fool for Love  
Cottesloe

Back in the 1960s when Sam Shepard began writing plays, the young American theatre was much haunted by the idea of national myth, which generally turned out to be a self-promotional term for science fiction and cowboys and Indians. Of late, however, and particularly in *Paris, Texas*, and this Broadway success, Shepard has been moving into territory that has the mythological weight of Nolan's *Outback* or Stanley Spencer's *Cookham*.

Suspended between actuality and dream, it deals with separations and reunions, presenting characters for whom the vast expanse of the continent offers no escape either from each other or from their unappealing ghosts. What is still missing is any modern equivalent of the classical machine that impels the heroes of tragic myth into lines of action inexplicable in commonplace human terms.

*Fool for Love* has been described as a "motel room *Phèdre*" which is true to the extent that it concerns a claustrophobically incestuous alliance.

May and Eddie, two children of the same father, cannot be happy together or apart; and for fifteen years they have been rebounding and succumbing to the inseparable bond. When the play opens, Eddie has made a 2,000-mile trip and tracked May down to a comfortable motel on the edge of the Mojave Desert



Julie Walters: An impasse of desire, hatred and rage

where she fled after his latest sexual betrayal; and the naturalistic business of the play is to show them violently, and painfully coming together again after what May had intended as the final break.

From the start, though, naturalism is contradicted by the presence of the father, seated just outside the confines

of the room, and occasionally reminding and holding out his cup when the tequila is going round, before directly invading the action with the demand to have his story truthfully told.

It is in these closing passages that you feel most strongly the absence of a governing myth. If this were *Phèdre* or *Hippolytus* the inexorable rules would be

implicit in the story and there would be no need for explanations. As it is, Shepard is driven back into the wearisome American device of prolonged memory speeches — three of them — which still fail to account for the rhythm of fatality that has accumulated up to that point.

It is no exaggeration to say

that the central pair do seem driven by forces of a sense intensified by Allison Chitty's setting, a stark, peeling box in the middle of nowhere, at once an emblem of transience and an inescapable cell whose doors resound like gunfire and whose walls are made for beating brains out. Here Julie Walters and Ian Charleson confront each other in an impasse of desire, hatred, and despairing rage, in which every exit provokes an impassioned summons to return, and every return triggers off a fresh explosion. Physical violence, which has the partners cannonading off the walls as in a blood stained squash court, comes as no relief in comparison with the emotional carnage.

It is thanks to the breathing spaces and fine pictorial composition of Peter Gill's production that the spectacle does not become unendurable. Shepard then lets in additional fresh air in the form of two visitors. The first is May's friend Martin, (David Troughton) an amiably harmless outsider who appears in studiously comic contrast to her wild cowboy lover. The second is Eddie's rejected mistress, who arrives in her black limousine to destroy his truck. The glaring headlights and off-stage crunch bring an uneasy sense of supernatural vengeance, exceeded only by the couple's impulse to pour out their story to the uncomprehending Martin, their only available judge. That, I submit, is an authentically tragic joke.

Irving Wardle

sporting triumphs. The two caricatured *Guardian* readers are hopeless parts, though Jane Paton makes Nigel's wife unduly inconsistent; but, with sure support from Paul Oldham's muscular, mercurial Daz, Ursula Jones is in her best form, radiating a cool wit, greasing her guest's foul play with "Ah... I don't think we'll bother chilling this", she suggests Flossy's rare balance between risk-taking and self-doubt — a balance, that sadly, will not survive the denouement.

Anthony Masters

## Radio

## Outposts of the radio empire

Two press releases reached me this last week, one from BRMB in Birmingham, the other from Guildford's County Sound, each claiming the first ever broadcast of an advertisement by a firm of solicitors, now permitted by the Law Society to promote their services (how long to the first offer of free conveyancing?). I rather think that BRMB must be judged the winners in this significant contest, since they proposed to broadcast their advertisement on the stroke of midnight marking the beginning of October (to what large audience, I wonder?), while in Guildford they apparently left theirs till later in the day, losing the kudos of an undisputed first, though probably gaining for the advertiser a rather greater number of listeners.

Fortunately I don't entirely depend on press releases to know what's going on in places outside London, or I might form a rather curious impression of the interests and priorities of the local, or even the regional, radio communities. Both these stations — and particularly the Birmingham one — have previously sent me tapes of topical, thoughtful, well-made documentaries and the week has also brought a crop of these from other outposts, most notably from Radio Clyde. This Glasgow ILR station, as far as I have heard it, has maintained a level of accomplishment, not only in documentary but in drama too.

It was 50 years ago on September 26 that the great liner, "Queen Mary" was launched on Clydeside and Colin Adams' programme, 534: The Born-Again Queen, was a commemoration of the building, the abandonment and the eventual completion of the biggest ship in the world — the figures "534" referring to the contract number by which the vessel was sometimes known. It was well written and it was well put together by Hamish Wilson so that nothing, not even the snippets of dramatic reconstruction, always a perilous undertaking, got in the way of a story that was interesting not only as the genesis of a huge enterprise, but as a bit of social history.

The keel was put down in John Brown's yard in 1930, the ship was launched on a soaking September day in 1934, but between lay two years in which no work was done at all. Cunard suspended construction and it seemed doubtful if "the big boat", as the John Brown workers laconically called her, would ever be finished. The effect of this on Clydeside was quite terrible. Men and women went desperately short as the gigantic rusting frame towered over them. A symbol of hope and prosperity become one of despair.

David Wade

## Interview: Jorge Bolet

## A born performer from another era

To hear Jorge Bolet is to step back into a different era of piano playing, and to meet him gives a similar flavour of encountering a former age. At first he seems down, humourless, a constant snicker. His bearing is stiff; you imagine you are meeting a Cuban diplomat (which indeed he once was) rather than one of the world's greatest and most individual pianists.

He is 70 next month, and tomorrow afternoon plays Schumann's *Concerto* at the Festival Hall. But slowly the mask falls away. Bolet talks with fascination and some fervour about his extraordinary life and his attitudes to piano playing. He finds it hard to explain what makes his own playing so special, but does not mind isolating what he rates most in today's piano virtuosi: "I find most pianists today lack colour in their playing, their tonal palette is really very limited."

"I was brought up listening to all the great pianists of this century. In my autograph book I have Hoffmann, Godowsky, Lhevinne and all the rest. I knew I wanted to be a pianist since my sister took me to a recital when I was four-and-a-half — I knew where that man was sitting when I wanted to sit. Now Hoffmann played with an incredible range of colour — the few recordings that survive do not give any impression of it — and he used a limitless palette of colour and texture. He used to do one thing which to this day I don't understand: in something like the *Don Juan* Fantasy he would hold his hands right up here [above head] and bring them down — wham! — like a thunderbolt, and yet the sound was never ever cacophonous."

"Rachmaninov did another thing, which was to make his piano sound completely dry, as if the strings did not vibrate at all. I have tried everything I know to reproduce that but it's never quite the same as he did it. Pianists today should be more aware of what you can do with a piano..."

Was there also a more literal approach to the art of the interpreter these days? "That's part of it. There's too much playing which is ruled by some set of absolutes, and the only absolute I accept is that there are no absolutes in music. Everything is relative. I have not found any exception. I'm beginning to defy anyone to show me an exception." What about the notes the composer wrote on the page? "I have been criticized for saying something like this, but I still believe it. Look, the composer writes, he sends it to the publisher, and his moment of creation is over. A composer's involvement with his piece in terms of time is very limited. We take that creation and we study it and learn it and play it and study some more and play it again... How long are we involved? A lifetime! I am playing pieces I learnt first when I was 14 years old. It seems to me that after spending 50 years or more with a work of art I maybe know a little more about it than the composer."

"Don't get me wrong. I wouldn't change Mozart. Not a note. With Beethoven I don't think I would. Well, the *Hammerklavier* is unplayable. It should be done in the Weingartner orchestration, then it would really become the monumental work. Beethoven intended, Chopin? Yes, I

change some things, there is a note in the A flat Ballade where I think the clef change is in the wrong place. Rachmaninov changed things all the time. When he performed his compositions he didn't play what he wrote because he realized it didn't work."

Bolet's whole approach to piano playing is grounded in that of Hoffmann (to whom he played as a boy: "he was a godlike figure, but always very kind to me"), Godowsky and Rachmaninov. He was born in Havana, and as a boy growing up in Cuba he was spotted by a

so I served President Batista and eventually went back to America to assist the military attaché in Washington. Then in 1944 I did join the US army, and went to Japan. I offered to get a pit orchestra together because we had a wonderful theatre in Tokyo at our disposal. It was quite an experience. I had 35 drummers and 28 clarinetists and a lot of saxophone players, but eventually I got it down to a reasonable band of 20 GIs and 40 Japs whom we engaged. I had to go around finding instruments to requisition. I always remember driving down the beat-up shopping street in Tokyo and spotting a bass trombone in a window, the last instrument I needed. So we put on *The Mikado* and everyone seemed very interested.

Bolet's highly individual style of music-making is now firmly back in fashion. Grove calls him "one of the last representatives of the great tradition of Romantic piano playing", but since that was written he has become the figurehead of a new revival of that tradition. He is now a popular figure in Europe as well as America, and he has an active recording career: the fifth volume of his Liszt piano works is issued this month, and future plans include a coupling of the Schumann and Grieg *Concertos*, and César Franck's two major piano works, the *Prelude, Choral and Fugue* and the *Prelude, Aria and Finale* ("I love that one, which no one plays at all"). "Recording work is the most horrendous thing I do. It's better with an orchestra: at least there are 100 people — someone to play for. But just the light, and having to go in and listen to the tape — horrible! I suppose I have always needed an audience. I'm just a born performer."

Nicholas Kenyon



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## Television

## The supergrass pays for his crimes

It is not easy to think of a newspaper that would extend to a crime reporter the facilities enjoyed by LWT's Mitch. He has a telephone in his car, considerable control over his time, and a large amount of money to dispense.

The Home Office bend to his wishes, too, granting him the kind of access which in real life would soon have the competition buzzing round their ears. But, though dramatic licence is generously indulged, this series is having its good moments. Last night's *Squalor* was one of them, not settling for a formula, hectic action plot but taking an intelligent and unusual approach.

Mitch, was applying himself to the morality of the supergrass, following the urgent request of a wife of a victim. Naturally he was allowed access to one of these sought-after informers about whom the police are normally zealously protective.

Much of the programme consisted of a dialogue between Mitch and the supergrass. It was well written, by scriptwriter Roger Marshall and contained an intriguing amalgam of criminal cynicism, humour, and reflections on the ethics of encouraging unmitigated criminals to shop their colleagues and make a profit and start again in the process.

In this case, no doubt for the sake of drama, the supergrass got his comeuppance during a bedroom frolic at the hands of associates who resented his lack of rectitude. Ironically he was shopped by one of his police escort, sour that such a right villain should make crime pay so handsomely.

It was adroitly directed by Don Leaver and produced by Peter Cregeen. Mr Thaw, as Mitch, shimmer than when he was dashing about in *The Sweeney*, put in a good performance which was well complemented by Peter Postlethwaite, as the grass, and Judith Bruce as the inevitable moll.

Dennis Hackett

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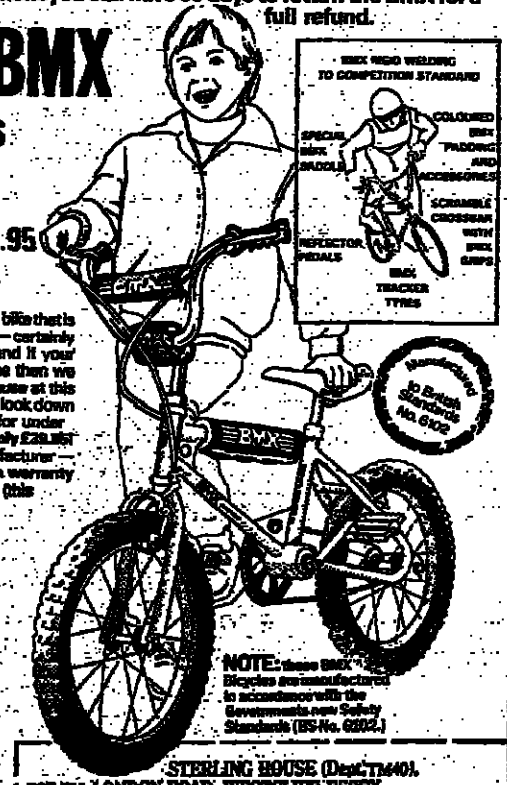
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## SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

### Bodyline Caroline

Ted Dexter's much publicized attempt to find a new England fast bowler from absolutely nowhere is taking strange turns. The 3,359 original applicants, all of them ready to be trained like racehorses to spearhead the England attack - have been whittled down to 300; the first 100 have their initial trial at Edgbaston today. One of these is an unusual bid for a fast bowler, being 5ft 2in tall and weighing 11st 10lb. Bob Willis's potential successor is named Caroline Smith. She is 20, a sports acrobat, and will go through the five sprint, power and coordination tests with the rest of them. In addition to her cricketing qualities, a member of Dexter's public relations team points out, she is "very attractive". Doubtless it makes sense for the sponsors. But from the cricketing point of view, as a former England fast bowler might have put it, "I don't understand. I just don't understand."

What is claimed to be the first international roller skating marathon will be held over a 2674-mile course in Battersea Park in March. The organizers say they will be disappointed if fewer than 10,000 turn out.

### Gentlemen all

Jeau McColister, who wants to play rugby for Oxford Old Boys, has now been suspended by the club. Opponents have refused to play against her, and her captain, Paul Ashby, says he is waiting for a directive from the Rugby Football Union before including her in a team. The RFU secretary, Bob Weighill, said there is no law that says she cannot play. But I do not believe there is a club in the country that will play against a side with a woman in it. Furthermore, I think it would be unseemly, undignified, unwise and physically wrong to do so.

Phil Bennett of oval ball fame is now playing soccer for Llanelli in the Welsh League, and "is doing very well too," says the club secretary, David Chappell.

### Good try

When is a try not a try? When scored by Danie Gerber, he of the beetle-brows and chewing gum who played in the Rugby Football Union president's side which beat England at Twickenham's 75th birthday party. Gerber faked a touchdown when playing for South Africa against England in the summer, keeping the ball clutched to his chest as he collapsed over the line then getting up and running to the posts to make the conversion easier. He tried the same trick at Twickenham and was manifestly disgusted when David Burnett, the referee, awarded the try where Gerber crossed the line - though not where he eventually touched down the ball. Rubbing salt into the wound Gerber's Springbok colleague, Errol Tobias, missed the conversion.

Quote of the week, from Jan Stephenson, a contestant in the British Women's Open golf tournament at Woburn: "People get annoyed if I'm not wearing shorts. They pay \$12 to come in, and they expect to see my legs."

### Firing line

Ivory Coast footballers are deeply involved in an ongoing *quis custodit ipsos custodes* situation. In fact, the entire army team has been banned for six months following violent scenes and a crowd invasion at a recent cup tie. Furthermore, six army football club officials, all of them regular soldiers, have been banned from football for two years.

### Deviationists

The trouble with the Soviet socialist republic of Georgia is that its people are not steadfast and noble. I have this on the authority of the *Dawn of the East* newspaper, which says that is why Tbilisi Dinamo have not been winning anything of late. Their trainers "underestimate the importance of communist ideology" and at a recent public meeting the players had to promise to do better. The Soviet Union may be officially atheistic, but that doesn't stop many Georgian athletes from wearing crucifixes, and many of the footballers go to church with their trainers, particularly before important matches. Small wonder that they are not imbued with the match-winning Marxist qualities of steadfastness and nobility.

BARRY FANTONI



"I don't know about working under a Labour government. It's working under the Tories that worries me"

Tony Paterson urges the Conservatives to conserve

## Why the true blues must go green



Sellafield, river pollution and acid rain: do the Tories really care?

On questions of environmental protection, the Conservatives are widely seen as the party of industrial polluters, farming vandals and philistine builders. In assessing their record over the past five years, voters might be forgiven for thinking this to be true.

Characteristic of this outlook was the recommendation to the Government within weeks of the 1979 election triumph by Sir John Hoskyns, then head of Mrs Thatcher's Downing Street policy unit, to reduce its "oversensitivity to environmental considerations" in planning decisions. Because it has heeded this and similar advice, millions of conservationists have come to regard the Conservative party, environmentally, as no more than a watchdog which barks when kicked - even though philosophically, it can claim to be the natural party of conservation.

In August last year the Department of the Environment hinted in two draft circulars that planning authorities should turn a blind eye to Green Belt incursions. They had to be withdrawn when the Secretary of State, Patrick Jenkin, realized what a furor they had caused among conservationists, suburban voters and their mainly Tory MPs.

The Government took its initiative on reducing lead in petrol in May 1981 not in pursuit of a new commitment to the environment but due to pressure group influence and because the senior DHSS medical officer, Sir Henry Yellowlees, said he would stand for nothing less.

In June, Britain attended the international conference in West Germany on air pollution (including acid rain) but refused even to make the modest and inexpensive cuts in

noxious emissions which would enable us to join other countries in the "30 per cent Club".

One begins to wonder whether this government has an environmental strategy at all. Did Mrs Thatcher call her unprecedented series of briefings at Chequers in the spring because of any real change of heart, or because Chancellor Kohl told her that the environment should mean more to her politically?

It may be urged (with some justice) that the Conservatives have not done badly compared to previous governments. The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 is certainly a jewel, albeit a flawed one, in its crown. The implementation of Part II of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (COPA II) last July, is also lauded as an achievement, even though 10 years late. Yet what is the use of COPA II extending pollution controls to all estuaries and coastal waters when an array of exemptions and "deemed consents" has virtually restored the *status quo ante*, leaving the Tees, for instance, still "smelling like a thousand ton cats".

There is a theory within the DoE that the Government is now anxious to convey an appearance of concern about the environment following the controversies in the past year over straw-burning, the Green Belt, Sellafield's radioactive contamination of the Cumbrian coast, acid rain, the sinking of the Mont Louis and dioxin. However, according to this theory, the concern is cosmetic: no conviction lies behind it.

How is this dismal record to be explained? It may largely be a spin-off of the "fine enterprise" philosophy, philosophized by Sir John Hoskyns' recommendation. Yet the notion that private

interests should enjoy precedence at all points over the public good is not tenable by British Conservatives. We have to have planning, and pollution controls, because they protect the interests of the majority, who have not up to now been organized to protect themselves otherwise.

This may be convincing morally, and pure pragmatism suggests the Government should start taking the environmental lobby seriously as a political force. The membership of conservation organizations is soaring. The National Trust, for instance, has 1.1 million members and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds half a million. In West Germany the Greens, who won only 1.5 per cent of the votes in the 1980 general election, are now a well entrenched and serious long-term threat to the established parties, or so Chancellor Kohl's tender nursing of the "green" vote suggests.

In Britain, the Alliance's declared aspiration to make itself the "green" party should not be underestimated. The absence of a green thread running through the fabric of Tory policy means that the Government gains little credit for what it does achieve environmentally. The Alliance, by contrast, in the rural and suburban seats in which it is a threat, to the Conservatives, and where conservation is an issue, profitably exhibits its usual velvety patina of "concern".

This is ironic, for the Alliance has not yet got its environmental act together. At the recent SDP conference, for instance, the leadership was rebuked by the rank and file for the delay in producing an environmental policy consultation document.

Even so, if the Government wishes to avoid more Portsmouth South by-election defeats, it could do worse than decide that conservation is a useful context in which to shed the "uncaring" image which alienates the soft Tory vote. The charge of being too abrasive is particularly hard to shake off when the Government is grimly resisting Arthur Scargill's challenge to the constitution.

The Government should reform at two levels. First, institutionally, the pressures imposed by the local government brief on any environmental secretary make it impossible now for him to do other than to leave conservation on the back-burner. No one, burdened by the implementation of rate-capping and abolition of the Metropolitan counties could also hope to take charge of nature and building conservation.

What is perhaps needed is an extra cabinet minister at the DoE as conservation supremo. He should evolve and pursue, with vigorous support from above, a coherent, strategic environmental policy, which is not merely a facade.

Three good tests of the minister's and the Government's sincerity should be his willingness to overhaul the Wildlife and Countryside Act (and not just tinker with loopholes), to act decisively on acid rain (at least by joining the "30 per cent Club") and to stop the nods and winks to water polluters which make a mockery of COPA II. Next week's Tory conference debate at Brighton on conservation, willed by the constituency associations, is the first for many years. It is a suitable starting point.

The author is the Bow Group's parliamentary liaison officer.

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Miriam Gross talks to Oxford's new history professor

## A new turning for Mr Stone



Stone: 'History is a school for scepticism'

Next week Norman Stone takes up one of Oxford's three principal history professorships - an appointment which caused considerable surprise and even some indignation when it was announced.

This was partly because of his comparative youth, 43, but mainly because he is widely thought of as an *enfant terrible*, as something of a wild man both in public and private. "A splendid thing about Oxford," Stone says, "is that it has a way of not necessarily choosing safe men."

In recent years he has gained a growing reputation as a vigorous writer, a brilliant linguist (he reads 10 languages) and a scholar of exceptional breadth. His teaching career has been spent at Cambridge, most recently at Trinity College. He is the author of three books, all of which in their different ways have had considerable impact - a massive study of the Eastern Front in the First World War, which won the Wolfson Prize in 1976; a provocative account of Hitler, and *Europe Transformed*, a panoramic survey of European history from 1878 to 1919.

What does he think are the main qualities needed by a historian? "Oh, above all imagination. A love of the past, messy and unsatisfactory though it is - an ability to immerse himself in it without necessarily expecting anything very dramatic to come out of it. Then there is the capacity to impose a structure on the past - if you haven't got that, beyond a certain point it must be very frustrating to be a historian."

To what extent does he think studying history really helps to explain the present? "I don't see how on earth anything can be understood without reference to the past. Take the miners' strike for example. You have to understand the kind of racial isolation you find in the north of England, the gap between north and south. And the Arthur Scargill type goes back quite a long way in English history: he had a predecessor in the Twenties, a man called A. Cook, who got young miners to go on the rampage and press-gang mining communities into going on strike."

"Scargill is a symbol of a lot that's happened in England in the twentieth century: on the one hand the strike is subsidised by the taxpayer while on the other hand the country's repressive apparatus really still consists of chaps in tricorn hats with bells. I think the vast majority of people would prefer the government to be much firmer. It's a pity they don't go to war in medieval hog - but Scargill is in the stocks and put him with tomatoes."

In his view, is history well taught in universities at the moment? "The trouble is it tends to get institutionalized, certain bits of history get built into university courses. It can easily become an uninspired routine, and I know that a lot of undergraduates feel rather defrauded by the whole thing. In many ways I agree with Paul Johnson when he says that history is too important to be left to the academics. And incidentally I think his own history of the twentieth century is the best book of its kind."

Suppose you could only give three lectures on history, I asked him, what subjects would you choose? "I think first of all I'd take the history of communism as an idea. You can't really understand what goes on in

modern Russia without reference to all the obscure debates that took place in the middle of the nineteenth century. Then there's the history of religion - the fantastic theatre of religious attitudes, the way in which what purport, nowadays, to be straightforward political or social or even technological responses often go back to the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation. My third lecture would be on England, perhaps England from a continental perspective: it might help to explain how we've come to live in a creaking version of the *ancien régime* juxtaposed with half-baked socialism."

Last year Stone caused a furore with a long article in the *London Review of Books* severely criticizing the much-esteemed historian of Soviet Russia, E. H. Carr, who had died only a few weeks before. He was himself in turn severely criticized for this; the strongest objection was that he introduced references to Carr's private life - in particular his treatment of his three wives - as part of an assessment of his work. I asked him what he now felt about this.

"I got terribly heavily attacked for that article, and God knows not altogether wrongly - there were one or two things in it which, to be honest, were mistakes. I had talked to a number of people who were close to Carr and I feel sure that my picture of Carr is basically right - he was a legendary figure for various acts of nastiness. But there were some details people had told me in private that it was almost impossible to check up on."

"It was also considered a terrible transgression of taste to bring his private life in at all. I had breached a sacred convention. But though this may be an admirable convention in many ways, it seems to me almost a contempt for the subject to assume that a historian is some kind of faceless technician, that his standards of morality and decency in

private life don't have any bearing on his work."

"Had not Carr himself said you should study the historian before you begin to study the facts? 'Yes, and up to a point, as so often, I agree with him. I even used to agree with him about Russian history. When I first started teaching it in the 1960s I took the same line as he did - that Russia had been so backward that it needed someone like Stalin to modernize it. Carr liked that and for a time we got on well. But then in the early Seventies I started looking much more closely at the facts and found that the Russian economy in the First World War had really been quite advanced. I told Carr, I think there's something funny happening here; and at that point we broke. He wouldn't hear any argument which implied that Stalin hadn't been necessary."

"Right at the end of his life he gave an interview in which he said, 'Who in 1914 would have predicted that Russia would be a superpower?' The answer, if he'd bothered to look, is almost everybody. It's why the Germans went to war in 1914."

"Later I decided to read my signed set of his 20-volume history of Soviet Russia. Like most people I'd never got past the first few pages. I ploughed away at it for three months and took 110 pages of notes. There's everything wrong with that book, not least that it's very badly written, and chiefly that it ends in 1929, just before collectivization begins. And when you've a cold-hearted apologist for Stalin, I don't think it's misguided at all to ask what kind of human being he was."

When did he first want to be a historian? "When I was quite young, nine or ten. I started roaming around the public library in Glasgow and bringing back lots of history books - Churchill on Marlborough, Macaulay that kind of thing. And I came across the works of A. J. P. Taylor at a very early age and loved them."

"I scholarship-boyed my way ahead, and after Glasgow Academy I went to Cambridge to read modern languages. But I was deeply miserable when confronted by the realities of the modern languages Tripos and got permission to change subjects."

"After Cambridge I went off to live in Vienna for three years, to study the Austro-Hungarian army before 1914. It was a very rum place. You soon discovered that the legend of golden Vienna was so much codswallop."

"There was a level of pettiness and cruelty and obsession in that city which I found absolutely breathtaking. A hell of a lot of them were extremely easy people - resentful, scruffy, stupid, obstinate, elderly, ugly, smelly. I just knocked around with various foreigners. But it was probably my fault, not Vienna's, because there are good people there, and if I hadn't been such a baby I could probably have done better."

During this period Norman Stone spent four months in a Czech prison. A woman friend had asked him to help smuggle out her boyfriend, who had suffered under both the Nazis and the communists; he agreed to try and get him out hidden in the boot of his car, which he now thinks was idiotic, since it was inevitable that he would be caught. "The authorities finally realized that I was a fool rather than a spy". Meanwhile he learnt peasant Hungarian from the prisoner who shared his cell, and read Marx in German.

After Vienna he went back to Cambridge. Was it a relief? "No, it was ghastly, it was unspeakable. I was lonely, poor, isolated and I didn't really know what I was doing. I spent my first months as a research fellow just playing patience. I seemed to have nothing in common with anyone in Cambridge."

"Then I got married in shotgun. Lucky Jim sort of way, to a girl from Haiti whom I'd met in Vienna and things got a bit better. I spent about two years on and off in Haiti in the days of Papa Doc."

"But the marriage didn't work out, and after that there were ghastly messes all round."

Robert Conquest once pronounced Conquest's Law that the more right-wing you are about it, the more right-wing you are about it. Had knowing a lot of history made him more to the right?

"I think history's a school for scepticism. You become deeply suspicious of any sort of grand answers. You're always looking at the small print and fussing about detail. You come to distrust rhetoric, and certainly the evidence of twentieth-century history shows that grand ideas can be killers on a monumental scale. History teaches you that progress is a matter of inches forward, and don't expect too much, because if you do, you'll always come a terrible cropper."

"The book I want to write next is a history of Eastern Europe since 1945. Probably what's happened there is the most interesting thing that's happened since the Second World War. It will be a very difficult book to write: how do you explain for instance the role of intellectuals in Poland or Hungary or Czechoslovakia, why the various societies are in different ways? It's so much more fascinating than Western Europe, which has become about as interesting as the North Thames Gas Board."

Woodrow Wyatt

## Let the Beeb give us all a break

Between now and Christmas the BBC will start negotiations with the Government over the size of the next licence fee. It is assumed that it will ask for not less than £60, against the present £46 for a colour TV. Before the Government acquiesces it should ask itself some questions.

Why should there be a licence fee at all? Or, if there is to be a licence fee, why should it be even as high as it is at present? The BBC has a staff of some 29,000. Commercial broadcasting, with a comparable television output and a radio network, employs fewer than 20,000. The BBC, a bureaucracy not concerned with maximizing profits, probably employs a staff about one third more than if it were a commercial organization.

Some of its services are unnecessary. BBC local radio stations are a pointless duplication of commercial radio stations, which cost the taxpayer nothing. They are a substantial item in the corporation's spending of more than £700m a year.

Breakfast Television, which at £15,000 a hour costs £10m a year, was introduced as a piece of gratuitous spite to forestall and scupper TV-am, which was ready to fulfil any reasonable public desire to watch television in the early morning.

To keep up with the Joneses the BBC appears to be embarking on heavy spending with satellite broadcasting. The losses are likely to be substantial. Prudence should have ensured that the BBC allowed others to burn their fingers in this uncharted area before putting licence payers' money into it. But vanity, rather than prudence, seems in many instances to be the BBC's guide.

The licence fee is a hypochondriacal tax. Only the BBC get the benefit, though you cannot watch non-BBC television without paying it. If it were removed it would be a tax relief approaching a total of £1,000m a year after allowing for costs of collection and inflation-linked increases in the fee over the next five years. That relief would reach down to those on the lowest incomes whether they pay income tax or not, including old-age pensioners.

If the BBC were to accept advertising on both television and radio it could pay its way without a licence fee. It could remain a public broadcasting service, minus shareholders and able to put all its profits back into broadcasting without having to bother about paying dividends. However, it might have to make economies in its swollen staff and cut out some unnecessary services indistinguishable from those provided by commercial broadcasting.

The advertising agency D'Arcy-McManus & Masius calculates that

the BBC would need only 15 seconds of advertising an hour in 1985, increasing to 90 seconds an hour in 1990 to live on the present licence fee. If it were to carry six minutes an hour, as ITV does, the licence fee could be abolished.

The argument against the BBC taking advertising used to be that it would put the corporation too much in the power of the government. As advertising revenue rose, the government would reduce the licence fee and the BBC would be on a treadmill, particularly prone to unkind action from governments which disliked the tenor of its current affairs coverage, as most governments do.

This is a hollow argument: governments can already force the BBC to retrench by denying the licence fee increases it claims it needs. Perhaps the BBC's current argument against taking advertising, a senior official told me that it was the need to maintain high programme standards. "Look at this week's *Radio Times* and *TV Times* and you will see what I mean."

I did. The output advertised in both was much the same whether in terms of popular entertainment, culture or current affairs. Indeed, in serious output, as I watched, that ITV had the edge and was particularly impressive by Channel 4's *Poets & People*.

BBC television programmes are not noticeably superior to those of its commercial rivals supported by advertising. Nevertheless, the BBC contends that if it were to rely on advertising it would have to lower the quality of its programmes. In other words, make them more acceptable to more people - to attract advertisers at peak times.

That argument is implausible because already at peak times BBC programmes are rarely more elevated than those on commercial TV. It all comes back to vanity. The people who run the BBC just don't like the idea of soiling their hands in the commercial world. Somehow they have got away with the idea that the public should pay a rising tax to maintain them in this privileged and gentlemanly position.

The BBC is no longer impartial in much of its current affairs output. Its television news is neither as good nor as popular as that of ITN. Admittedly it does some things better than commercial television, but commercial television does some things better than the BBC.

The chairman and board of governors of a BBC without the licence fee could still continue to be appointed by the government. They have already presided over a lowering of standards which would have horrified Lord Reith. As Dickens demonstrated, what the masses like does not have to be bad.

Anthony Parsons

## Waffle, but still worthwhile

On the third Tuesday of every September, floodgates are opened in a tall building on the East River in New York and a Niagara of rhetoric gushes forth for three months, a period which seems like three-years to those obliged to be present throughout. I refer of course to the annual sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the 39th of which began a few weeks ago. Taking the seven main committees and the Plenary together, several thousand speeches will be delivered between now and Christmas, and several hundred resolutions adopted, covering just about every international question under and beyond the sun, if you include outer space.

After the visiting heads of state and government and foreign ministers have departed by early October, the assembly starts to waffle through its agenda of nearly 200 items. Behind the scenes there is vigorous lobbying as delegations bargain for their pet resolutions, the object being to secure the maximum number of votes for the strongest language which the traffic of about 160 member states will bear. But, in the debating chamber, a dense pall of stupefying boredom settles over the proceedings. As speaker after speaker drones on, sometimes as many as 30 or 40 in a day on a single subject, the audience declines in numbers and morale. By evening, especially in plenary sessions, there is often only a sparse scattering of delegates, their demeanour reminiscent of husbands who have spent the day on shopping expeditions with their wives.

To the uninitiated, this maelstrom of spoken and written words may well appear to be a grievous waste of time, money and effort. The speeches and the resolutions are quickly forgotten and the world outside rolls on. Its problems unsolved. But, as I crawled away for my Christmas holidays - often interrupted by emergency meetings of the Security Council - at the end of each General Assembly session in which I participated, my state of mental exhaustion was lightened by the conviction that the world would be a marginally worse and slightly less manageable place than it is were it not for these debilitating annual exercises. Why? The following are some of the reasons.

First of all the General Assembly provides a unique meeting point for world leaders, some of whom, for good or bad political reasons, are unable or unwilling to meet each other for private discussions on their own or the other's territory. This year, for example, the existence of the assembly has enabled President Reagan to have his first contact with a Soviet leader in the four years of his presidency. In our own case, the

foreign secretary will probably have met and discussed bilateral problems with more of his colleagues, including adversaries, outside Nato and the European Community than he would encounter in a year of normal diplomatic activity. This kind of thing must have some value.

Secondly, all major powers obliged to conduct global foreign policies are forced by the comprehensive nature of the assembly's agenda to examine annually every single one of their policies and to restate them in public before representatives of virtually all the independent states in the world. This yearly examination is not only a valuable discipline for foreign offices; it also enables governments to measure the level of acceptability, or lack of it, of their postures to a whole series of other governments whose views matter.

Thirdly all governments learn what they can and cannot get away with if, as most of them do, they mind about the reactions of the majority. The Russians have learnt that, if they wish (as they do) to recover standing with the Third World, they cannot afford indefinitely to occupy Afghanistan and that they must persuade their Vietnamese friends to withdraw from Cambodia. The Israelis (and the Americans) are reminded annually that the world will not sit back and acquiesce meekly in the annexation of the Arab territories occupied in the June War of 1967. The Arabs have learnt that, however much sympathy their cause has generated, even some of their friends in the Third World will not go along with their more inmoderate propositions *vis à vis* Israel.

States with atrocious human rights records are forced on to the defensive and the frenzied efforts they make every year to reduce or deflect criticism in the assembly suggests that their withers are being wrung. The South Africans are annually put on notice that they will remain international pariahs until their internal political system is radically changed.

I must not revert to type as a UN delegate by going on and on. The Assembly will not change anything overnight, and I quit at the thought of the increased volume of rhetoric which will accompany next year's 40th anniversary celebrations. But the annual theatrical production can, as I have tried to suggest, have a long-term climatic effect on governments' attitudes towards themselves and others. And it is undeniable that climatic change eventually helps to lead to change in human behaviour. Sir Anthony Parsons, the United Kingdom's permanent representative to the UN 1979-82, is Research Fellow at the Centre for Arab Gulf Studies, Exeter University.





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## DAMNING EVIDENCE

If the evidence provided at Blackpool this week portrays the current collective personality of the Labour Party, it is wholly unfit to govern. If, that is to say, it is assessed on the declared attitudes of the activists who have the power to select candidates and who increasingly influence much of the broad thrust of policymaking, it is not a party to be trusted with government in a democratic parliamentary system. Any other party which was so openly scornful of democratic principles and was so shamelessly contemptuous of its own comparatively moderate leaders would simply not be taken seriously. If Labour escapes the harsh judgment that would be visited on any other party that behaved in like manner, it is only because, uniquely, it is a party in which the last word on the formal resolution of policy lies with the massed "votes" wielded by trade union leaders in the name of their members.

Some of these union executives are genuinely moderate and responsive to their members. They detect what the extremists of the left are doing to the Labour Party. Others are critical of what is being done on the grounds that (as they know from their experience in the real world) Labour is simply ruling itself out electorally. The effect of such misgivings is that, overall, trade union votes are still exercised in such a way as to save Labour from the most self-destructive commitments. Thus, though the conference adopted a

policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament which is incompatible with full-hearted Nato membership, it voted against an overtly anti-Nato proposal to close all American bases, which is certainly what most people on the floor of the conference would have liked to see.

But the braking-power still exercised by the unions is an illusory safeguard for the longer term. For the increasingly extremist activists, not content with their role in selecting candidates for Parliament, have now assumed the power to dismiss any MP who does not toe the line determined by the local increasingly leftist caucus. In this way, the left intends to change the nature of the parliamentary party, and if it can do that, the power of the more moderate leaders will be whittled away and the votes of moderate unions will gradually lose their potency for lack of an effective moderate leadership in Parliament.

This is why the anti-democratic class rhetoric at Blackpool cannot be dismissed simply as sound and fury signifying nothing. It was a gathering openly (under Mr Scargill's heady leadership) preaching class war; showing contempt for "Tory" law and "Tory" judges and declaring itself willing to disobey any law it considered to deserve disobedience. It underwrote Mr Scargill's campaign of violence and intimidation and simply ignored Mr Kinnock's attempt to reassert Labour's democratic credentials.

Understanding that connivance with intimidation and law-breaking will destroy his party, Mr Kinnock on Tuesday made a clear and uncompromising assertion of Labour's respect for the law and the ballot box, and its rejection of violence. Yet the next morning it was as though he had never said it, for in a debate on local authorities, to pass a resolution declaring support for "any councils which are forced to break the law as a result of the Tory Government's policies".

The incoherence in Labour policy is serious enough not only over defence but also over the management of the economy where an inflationary spending programme is supposed to be countered by savings on costs without the least indication of how it can be done, or how a voluntary incomes policy with the unions can be secured. But much graver than policy difficulties is the indifference to the law and the contempt for the official leadership which has been manifest in the hysterical worship of Mr Scargill throughout the week, ending in his ominous self-proclamation not simply as the leader of the NUM but as the man who was giving leadership to the whole Labour movement. That the activists who are at the heart of the Labour Party can behave as they have is a cause for deep anxiety. They are stamping Labour as a party which is quite willing, to get what it wants, to reject the constitution; as such it will never be elected to power by a democratic electorate.

## THREE'S COMPANY

There is only one third party who has any right to take part in discussions between the National Coal Board and the coal unions and that is the taxpayer. Without the taxpayer present the proceedings will be seen even more obviously than hitherto to be nothing more than a producers' cartel. Sadly the taxpayer, in this context as in so many others, should normally expect to look to ministers to protect his interest. But there is very little evidence that ministers really have the taxpayers' interests at heart. The scale of public subsidy which endows so many enterprises in the country, from agriculture and steel to all that part of welfare spending which is governed by the demands of the workforce, suggests that ministers do not often act decisively on behalf of the taxpayer. They have already lost that sense of proportion which would otherwise point so clearly to the enormity of taxpayers' generosity to the coal industry.

The British coal industry is a nationalised state-owned monopoly. It receives inordinate subsidies from the taxpayer. It is protected against low-cost foreign-produced coal. It is bound by an effective closed-shop with its workforce which means that the Coal Board and its employees have a "sweet-heart contract" which can only

be at the expense of the taxpayer and the consumer. The taxpayer has to subsidise both producer and employee. The consumer in addition to being the taxpayer, then is denied any free choice in the fuel market, which imprisons him in a web of higher fuel costs from which there is no escape while the Government condones the Coal Board's monopoly.

Why then do ministers who are supposed to represent the taxpayer allow this "nonsensical charade to continue in the talks between the Coal Board and union officials? The concessions made by the Coal Board - even before the idea of a third party as a non-binding arbitrator was mooted - revealed quite enough about the existing Board's incapacity to live up to its duty - not its right but its duty - to manage the coal industry on behalf of its paymasters, the taxpayer.

Under existing legislation, the Coal Board has a responsibility to ministers, who in turn are accountable to Parliament, to do so in his best interests and those of the consumer who is normally paying a double subsidy as a taxpayer. It has defaulted both in the exercise of its responsibilities and in its ability to honour its obligations. Surely the time has come for ministers, acting for the taxpayer, to deprive the Coal Board of those responsibilities which,

under the pressure of coercive methods by the workforce, it has shown itself unable to honour?

As long as the Coal Board is constituted as at present it will perceive its duty to be to maximise the production of coal, almost regardless of cost. It must be admitted of course, that such an attitude has helped the country survive the strike in which three-quarters of the workforce has withdrawn its labour. But there must come a time when devotion to this simple priority of production actually imperils the long-term possibility of a profitable coal industry in Britain - a coal industry which does not require subsidy.

The desire to keep coal coming from Nottingham has led the NCB to over-estimate the power of the pit deputies' union NACODS to influence the future course of the dispute. That union may have a strike vote behind it, but it knows that calling a strike - the first in its hundred year history - would expose its membership to those kind of divisions which have undermined the NUM, without necessarily achieving the closure of the Nottinghamshire coal field. Moreover, on account of the legal invalidity of the ballot paper, the union would be liable to writs for damages from working miners and others. Its bluff should be called before the Coal Board makes any further damaging concessions.

## THE SUNLIT EMPIRE

Imperial tub-thumping being rather out of fashion, the old boast about the sun never setting on the British Empire has almost gone the way of other superannuated political clichés, like "the white man's burden" and "two acres and a cow". So has its subversive corollary, which alleged that the reason for the empire's happy state was that God, seeing what the British got up to by broad daylight, wasn't going to trust them in the dark. It would be natural to assume that after almost 40 years of launching former colonies into independence, the boast ceased to be strictly accurate long ago, except in an attenuated sense, applied to a self-governing Commonwealth.

But this is not the case. Whether by chance or through the unobtrusive ingenuity of the Foreign Office, the few remaining dependent territories under British rule still constitute a thin, red, dotted line stretching round the world, disposed in such a way that before the sun has set in St Helena, it has risen in the Falklands, and before the gloaming has gathered there, the skies are bright over Pitcairn. Before the parrots have gone to roost in Pitcairn, the rickshaw-men are up in Kowloon - and so on. To forestall a pounce from Mr Tam Dalyell, alleging yet another shameful secret behind the Falklands war, it should be said that possession of the Falklands is not essential to this rather haunting continuity, for that longitudinal chain can be traced

equally well through the West Indies. But what about when the Union Jack comes down in Hongkong in 1997? Understandable disquiet has been expressed in some quarters about the possibility that the sun's next staging-post (the almost uninhabited Chagos archipelago south of India, now given over to turtles and the US Navy) is so far west of Pitcairn that night will at last fall briefly on the empire from time to time in the depths of the Southern winter, after a day lasting well over 200 years.

Happily these fears are groundless. According to the Royal (of course) Observatory, there is an overlap of some forty minutes' daylight between Pitcairn and Chagos, even under the most unfavourable astronomical circumstances. Nevertheless, it will be a near thing, and contingency planning is indicated in case of any further erosion of the line in future. It is a particularly mortifying reflection that if our title lapsed, it could still be claimed by our old rivals, the French, by virtue of their own handful of sub-Antarctic rocks, their paradisaical Tahitian territories, and the scarcely fortuitous disposition of several *Départements* of Metropolitan France in the West Indies. Thus the great colonial rivalries which convulsed European history for half a millennium would at last be resolved, on the strength of Devil's Island.

It would be small consolation then to reflect that we were

neither first nor last to earn the title, which neither Caesar nor Alexander could ever lay claim to. While our empire was confined within a few embattled stockades in the New World, some Spanish adventurer of the 1590s coined it, contemplating Spain, Mexico, Peru and the Philippines on the globe. Captain John Smith, who embroiled that very good story about Pocahontas, recorded in 1631 that "the brave Spanish soldiers brag, the sunne never sets in the Spanish dominions, but ever shineth on one part or another we have conquered for our king". Later the Dutch inherited the boast, and indeed had as much right to it as we did till the 1940s.

Felicitously uniting hyperbole with astronomical fact, the cliché is too good to lose. What is needed is a scheme, which need only be held in reserve in case it ever becomes necessary, for the launching of a British satellite into a stationary orbit approximately on the meridian of Hongkong (or wherever else a gap presents itself). Three such satellites could cover our title against any eventual short of Star Wars. A simple reflective object would suffice (perhaps containing a small quantity of British soil and flag) similar to those mirror-globes which in imperial days, before the advent of laser-disks, used to revolve aloft in ballrooms, darting rainbow rays to the darkest corners of the benighted world. The protection of the cliché would be worth the cost.

## Talking one's way out of trouble

From the Director of the Industrial Society

Sir, Perhaps I might remind your readers of a thoroughly useful contribution by a bishop to productive industrial relations which has a considerable relevance to the present discussion on pit closures.

In 1973 the Ministry of Defence wished to close the underground depot at Copenacre, near Corsham. There was enormous resistance to the proposal and an industrial dispute arose. The regional secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union suggested to Oliver Tomkins, then Bishop of Bristol, that he might preside at an independent inquiry at which the panel consisted of Frank Cousins, a leading employer, and myself.

For two days in Corsham Town Hall we heard arguments from everyone who had something to say. We heard of the effect on people's jobs, the social consequences and many suggested solutions. The town hall was full of employees from the depot who had been given time off to attend.

Although we published a report setting out the arguments for and against change, the recommendations made had no authority and there were no powers of imposition. What mattered, however, was that consultation had taken place and everyone had the opportunity to express their views.

The bishop's inquiry cooled the argument and, as a consequence, a productive result to the dispute was found.

Where change has to take place people above all else need an opportunity to make certain their distress is heard, even though the result may not always be to their liking.

Yours faithfully

JOHN GARNETT, Director,

The Industrial Society,

3 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.







**12, 13**  
Travel: Skiing special with the accent on adventure: heli-skiing in Canada; haute route in the Alps; thrills in Italy

**14, 15**  
In the Garden: Planting tips for a colourful spring; Values: Baby equipment; Drink; Collecting; Eating Out

# THE TIMES Saturday

**16, 17**  
Family Life: Children's rights; Out and About: Karting; Bridge; Chess; Crossword; Review: Rock records; and Galleries

**19, 20**  
The Week: Critics' guide to Television, Radio, Opera, Music, Dance, Theatre, Films Sport and Auctions

6-12 OCTOBER 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

## TAKE ME TO YOUR LEADERS

I suppose I always knew I had it in me. On the other hand, I suppose I always doubted whether it would ever show.

There seemed to be an urge deep within me to provide food for thought, and directions for action. The burning issues of the day, and what to do about them, had always been meat and drink to me.

At school, smacked on the head by the Latin master when gazing out of the window, I was usually moved to respond "Sir, Caesar's adventures in Gaul are as nothing compared with the growing concern over the political consequences of the crystallization of Europe into two economic camps as a result of the EEC and EFTA negotiations - the breach between Western Europe and North America threatens to become a gulf, and must be healed urgently. Moreover..." But I would get no further. Not then anyway; I usually ended up writing the subject during the subsequent detention, and at least had the satisfaction of knowing that my views were circulated among an eager audience in the Masters' Common Room. Several of the staff later told me that my discursive powers were quite precocious (which worried me until I looked it up); and two went as far as to say they had changed their political beliefs because of my example. Maureen told me that one was sacked because he became a Communist.

My own spell as a teacher was not a success and I shall gloss over it. I knew that perfection waited elsewhere, among more grown-up minds, with a thirst for real knowledge, not examining information.

And the ideal spot seemed to be, without any doubt, on a newspaper as a leader writer. Tell me what the problem is, and how to resolve it. Right up my discursive street. Also a useful place to work in the odd bit of Latin that I had picked up between glances out of the window.

I approached the editor of a leading daily sheet. For him I wrote a piece I thought in keeping, about how right the Prime Minister was on many (if not all) issues. He liked it, and we were getting on famously at our little chat until I remarked on his political career. "Weren't you a Minister without Portfolio?" I asked. Something, I know not what, in the question made him blanch, and muttering about my "playing a game with him", he showed me the door. Ah well; his readers will not have the benefit of my words.

I tried other papers. The editor of one was too busy to see me as he was composing his usual paper one apology for printing/production/technical difficulties. On another apparently high quality paper, the editor was secreted away going through some documents he had been sent anonymously, suggesting a game related to the adding up by readers of railway engine numbers in the hope that the total arrived at matched a Lucky Number in the paper.

Elsewhere I had no luck. One editor was with his lawyer. Another was with the proprietor's lawyer. At one paper there was said to be no editor at all. At another he was in an editorial caucus. One editor said he had too many journalists anyway, he could do all the work himself. Another news-

### THE TIMES 1785-1985

Right or wrong, our leader writers have set the tempo of The Times for two hundred years, directing and correcting in measured tones the many paths of progress.

On Monday the fifth volume of our official history will be published, heralding the bi-centenary of The Times next year. Today, as the opening event to mark the bi-centenary, a reader, borrowing his phrases from leading articles of the past, dreams of the day when he, too, will be called upon to be the voice of The Times...

paper office could not find Mr Charles Wilberforce anywhere. And finally, in desperation when I reached the furthest end of Fleet Street, the editor of last resort triumphantly threw back my short offering couched in his paper's terse style and made the sheering observation "so much for your education - you've forgotten the apostrophe in 'ain't'."

I seemed destined for a crammer, that last resort of those from the fact factories, instead of taking my rightful place among the opinion formers when at last the call came from The Times. I had given up all hope of entering there, but it seems my letter had taken a long time to reach it, owing to the newspaper office's proximity to the main Post Office sorting office, where most of its mail seems to go into a box marked "It's only on our doorstep so we can sort it later when we have done the ones further away". Would I, said the embossed postcard, please call in before luncheon the next day?

I stayed up all night, working on my draft. It was headed "Tunnel or Bridge?" It was a seminal work.

What fitted me to the spirit of The Thunderer? I should describe myself, with I hope no false modesty.

I am a south-country Englishman of mature to middle-age, although with spurs of youth; Oxford bred, but a Londoner by birth, and a Londoner (who cannot pass St Paul's without a momentary exhalation). There is an eye for the multifarious appearances of the Metropolis, its streets, its temples, its crowds, its parks, in the last of which, I note with delight, sheep are actually more familiar than in the landscape of most Continental countries.

Yet, though a Londoner, I am too good an Englishman to be possessed by it, and my mind, even in the City, is never far from country things, to which, when I can, I escape to laugh at bustle and top-hats. I believe in the pride of county as well as country. I like our mixed and singular climatic heritage. I am fan of country hints, and can tell you, for instance, that one of the advantages of the blackberry

is that it can be gathered without stooping.

I like comfort, and admit to an inordinate satisfaction on perceiving under the coverlet, as I go to bed, the faint but faithful convexity which denotes a hot bottle. Yet I despise overcoats, believing that a hatred of them is deeply rooted in human nature, and far from yielding to too much coddling, I believe the only noble gesture attainable with a clinical thermometer is that of throwing it out of the window.

I relax with golf, but can now, at my age, sadly, only watch cricket, that green island with its 15 inhabitants in white. A motorist from force of circumstance, yet I can be suspected of preferring trains and still yearn for steam. Indeed, I yearn for many passed on things, like the old roads before the motorways - those bare, open, shadeless and shameless things, as shiny as steel and as hard as the rigour of commerce.

**A**t these things I owned, proudly, to the Editor of The Times, demonstrating (I hoped) that I was a true Englishman. My message would simply be: In this present age, why are we content to be dowdy in ourselves, and to boast only of our super-products? Why is it that when we compare our own with past ages, it is always things we boast of, and not men? My message to youth? The present is always infallible until it becomes the past; and then it is usually wrong. I am aware too, of the dangers inherent in the craft. A leader-writer has temptations from which the ordinary essayist is exempt. Pomposity waits upon him, as by official right, time honoured phrases flutter about his head; he is horribly tempted to press the moral. He may begin like a fellow-creature, but as his pen gathers way it is fortunate if he does not presently become a Public Uncle, booming advice from the hearthstone, or the British Aunt speaking sharply from behind her needles.

The moral, if unavoidable, should be smilingly conveyed, as by one sinner to another, with a humorous acceptance of our common frailty.

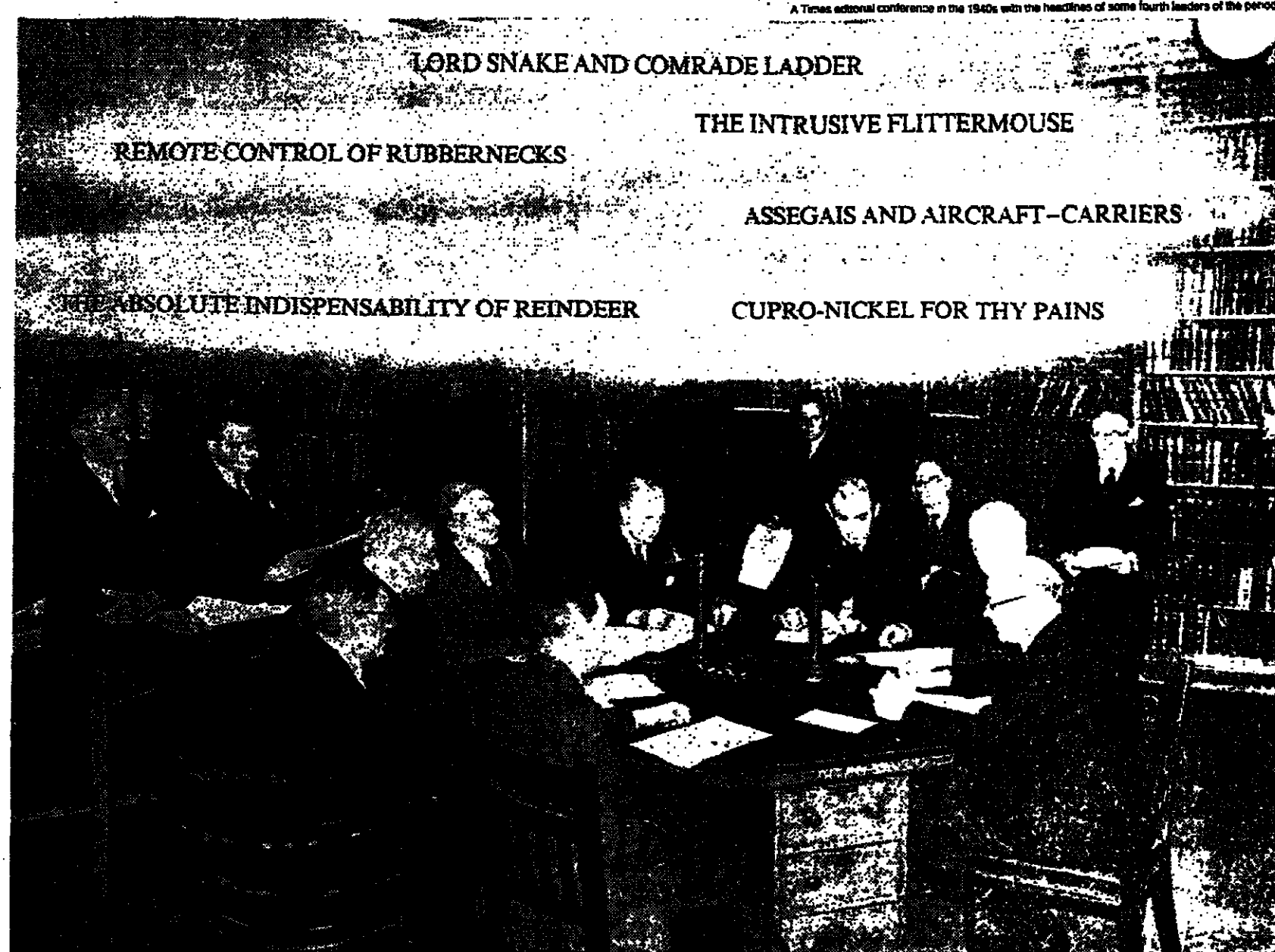
All this, and much more which craved confinement of space forbids - I pressed upon the editor. He was as little interested in my character as I in his; we both bow to the Genius of Anonymity, which would rebuke us if we became too personal. It is all in the words, we both knew at once, and he turned to mine.

He read slowly at first, and then more quickly. My pulse quickened too. I recalled the story of Robin Barrington-Ward, who at the age of 22, "tried his hand at a leader" for The Times at the suggestion of the editor, Geoffrey Robinson (later Dawson). He wrote it "palpitating with fear" - and found it published next day, a triumphant 1,100 words!

And, my friend, I skipped several beats. B-W went on to become editor himself. Could it be?

That was in the days of the slow-burning fire in the sub-editor's room, the gentle thud of coals as they dropped one by one in the old black grate, remembered by Graham Greene, himself a passing ship on the great ocean of The Times.

"What does The Times say?"



LORD SNAKE AND COMRADE LADDER

THE INTRUSIVE FLITTERMOUSE

ASSEGAIS AND AIRCRAFT-CARRIERS

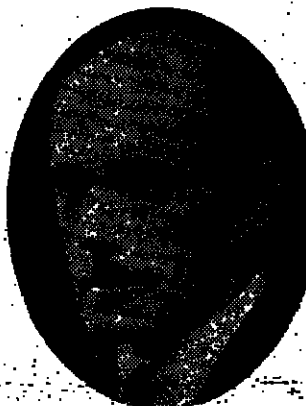
CUPRO-NICKEL FOR THY PAINS

REMOTE-CONTROL OF RUBBERNECKS

THE ABSOLUTE INDISPENSABILITY OF REINDEER



**GEOFFREY DAWSON**  
Editor 1923-41  
Churchill wrote to him in 1941: "I have been reading your leading article today and have been wondering what it all amounts to."



**R. M. BARRINGTON-WARD**  
Editor 1941-48  
Too often had to "inker" with a man's leader."



**W. F. CASEY**  
Editor 1952-66  
His leaders were "a model of clear, direct, short-sentenced writing."



**SIR WILLIAM HALEY**  
Editor 1966-71  
Edited for seven months before writing his first leader and with it sounded a "change of tone" for The Times

struggles in war and peace: would you like to use that phrase?"

I do not remember much more of that day. I came to standing dazedly on the pavement shortly afterwards, clutching my cuttings and manuscripts. I think I can remember being offered a post, at Mozley's salary; and I think I felt that on reflection an organ that needed so much persuasion to the right course to take was really wasting my talents. Life is too short for such idle discussion really.

Perhaps it was the perfect solution, that I had declined the offer of a job. It would have to be, in that case after all, politics. But which party needed me most?

The History of the Times: Struggles in War and Peace, 1939-1966, by Leverich McDonald (Times Books, £20). This next volume in the official history, which is published on Monday, will be reviewed in The Times on Thursday by Lord McGregor of Durns.

Third Leaders from The Times, with an introduction by Professor George Gordon (Edward Arnold, £20): the source of the description of a "composite author" of the leading articles. Many of the examples are directly taken from its introduction.

In the Chair: Barrington-Ward of The Times, by Donald McLachlan (Weidenfeld and Nicholson, 1971).

said B-W's successor? "That is the question that we must have on everyone's lips. How does the leader writer work to keep it there?"

My brain is quick. It has been called, by those who sneer at such gifts, a Reader's Digest - a mine of useless knowledge. It bore me in good stead now.

"To write a leading article may take only from two hours to two and a half hours, but then all the rest of your time you are a crouching tiger waiting, waiting, to make your spring."

He fell back. "Shades of Mozley," he muttered. I smiled: I knew full well the words came from the Rev Thomas Mozley, one of the greatest stalwarts whose services the paper has enjoyed. I recalled, too, a special Correspondent to Rome reporting on the proceedings of the Oecumenical Council in 1869 - and, what's even more important, the highest-paid leader writer on the paper.

The editor tapped his pencil slowly as he read, seeking words. "You speak our language. I like the cut of your jib." (Was the ocean about to call me to sail upon it?)

"To your leader, 'Tunnel or Bridge?' Your solution is 'Yes -

both'. Is England ready for either? Can we sustain our view?"

My quick brain suddenly shifted into top gear. I at once remembered what B-W's trial piece in 1913 was called: It was 'Tunnel or Ferry? What did it say? Was I changing the paper's course too quickly? Was an interval of 70 years too short for a sea change?

The leader had indeed taken a firm line about the Continent. "It is difficult for Continental people to realise the peculiar quality which the possession of an island kingdom breeds in a race. The moral effect of the 'continuous road into Europe' would be immediate and striking; but might also be disastrous."

How right the young B-W was! England became involved in two Continental wars, and was sucked into a "common", if not vulgar, market. We became increasingly cut off from the real association which beckoned and which should have been its foundation in the twentieth century - America! The words came tumbling out of me as a callow youth before my grinning class-mates and angry Latin-master came flooding back top.

I poured them out to the editor, pressed on him my belief in the special relationship (did I strike the phrase myself?) between Britain and the United States.

He listened enraptured, entranced. Yes, he said slowly, as I brought enlightenment to his eyes. In 1958 The Times had written a fine leader under the heading "France the Wrecker", over de Gaulle's attitude to Britain and the free trade area. The paper had also been slow in convincing itself that Britain should join the EEC. But, if I shared that belief in our keeping our distance, why should I urge a tunnel and a bridge? Had I not been suggesting in our conversation that the Continent should be cut off, as if by fog? Why join up to it, and in two ways?

I could sense I was nearly there. This was the cut and thrust of intellectual debate, for which I longed so much. This was everything I had always wanted and dreamed of.

But, sir, if France is the wrecker, and if we need to stay close to our friends on the other side of the Atlantic, and if they fear the great bear in the East - why, then, we need a foothold in Europe as the front line! Do

### ON THE 1945 GENERAL ELECTION

"While the Conservatives undergo an eclipse, the Liberal Party is virtually extinguished. This is itself a melancholy event, both because of the transcendent part it has played in Parliamentary history and because throughout the decline of its fortunes it has continued to command individual ability and public spirit out of proportion to its falling numbers. The fall of the Liberal Party, however, is not an end of liberalism; the principles for which it has contended have been largely embodied in the fabric of contemporary society, and both Conservatives and Labour owe some of the most valuable elements in their present party beliefs to the teaching of Liberal statesmen... Great and timeless as are the truths of the Liberal tradition, the tendency of Parliamentary government towards a two-party grouping continually reasserts itself, and is ultimately healthy... The pledge to pursue the war with Japan implacably to the goal of unconditional surrender was given in the name of the nation, and is as binding upon the Government that inherits it as upon that with which it originated."

July 27, 1945

### ON THE SUEZ CANAL CRISIS

"It is much too soon to work out all the implications of the act or to say what the counter-action of the British and other directly affected Governments should be. They are faced by yet another tearing up of a contractual agreement; and this is an agreement which covers one of the world's most vital strategic and commercial waterways. It may be said that the international conventions governing free passage through the canal stand unaffected by the seizure of the company and all its assets... Yet, though a Londoner, I am too good an Englishman to be possessed by it, and my mind, even in the City, is never far from country things, to which, when I can, I escape to laugh at bustle and top-hats. I believe in the pride of county as well as country. I like our mixed and singular climatic heritage. I am fan of country hints, and can tell you, for instance, that one of the advantages of the blackberry

"If Colonel Nasser can demonstrate that he can with impunity appropriate assets and destroy western interests, others are certain sooner or later to profit by that lesson. The oilfields of the Middle East... are mainly in the territories of friendly Middle Eastern Governments. But in the shifting sands of Arab politics extremists in every country would soon be pressing to follow Egypt's lead, if it were seen to be successful."

July 27 and 28, 1956

### ON THE WIND OF CHANGE

"No reproach is intended in describing the Nationalist Government as the most isolationist now in power in the Commonwealth. Withdrawal is the tradition of the Voortrekkers, and the Great Trek is the national epic of the Boers. Mr Macmillan, however, in referring to the 'wind of change' now blowing through Africa, was calling upon them for an effort of sympathy to look at their continent from the point of view of a sister nation having responsibilities in every part of it... Mr Macmillan showed himself aware that what, in the name of Great Britain, he opposes has in South Africa the force of a religion. The doctrine of the unalterable inequality of races may be offensive to the British conscience; but the Afrikaner conscience applauds it. Many of the Nationalists follow theologians who teach that it is the divine law, all hold to the political principle with a nearly religious fervour. Now you cannot overcome a religious conviction by force. Still less can it be overcome by blackmail..."

February 4, 1960

### ON BRITAIN AND THE EEC

"A Britain that becomes economically stagnant and gets into difficulties is bound to weaken the west as a whole. For Britain to go into the Common Market weak, unprepared, and without her economy geared up would be to invite political as well as economic tribulation. Britain's say in world affairs can never again hope to be what it once was. But she has an important part to play. Nor would such a course be natural to the British character. Sooner or later the effort would be made to bring about a change. It should be made now, before the rot has gone beyond repair. Britain is fighting two wars today, a cold war in alliance with the rest of the free world in which economic defeat is an avowed aim of the enemy; a war on her own in which the stake is her standard of living and eventually her way of life. This is not an exaggeration. If Britain goes on as she is, there will come the economic crisis she will not survive."

July 13, 1961

### ON THE CUBAN MISSILES

"It is there in black and white, and it has come much sooner than generally expected. The Soviet Government has issued a new order, for the dismantling of the weapons which you describe as 'offensive', their cradling and return to the Soviet Union. Let there be any mistake, Mr Khrushchev spelt out this Russian decision three times in the course of his letter to President Kennedy yesterday. The world may breathe more easily... The truth is more likely to be that there was a duality in the agreed Cuban policy from the beginning. The Soviet leaders saw in it an obvious way of extending Soviet striking power and humiliating America; and at the same time a means of getting talks going after a period of tension. Both motives would be in Mr Khrushchev's mind, each to be used as the need arose. Now, when the 'first objective' has failed in face of American determination, he plays the second - getting talks going. For all he is worth, in a sense it is Nikita Sergeyevich asserting himself against Mr Khrushchev, the prudent peasant against the bouncing leader..."

October 29, 1962

### ON THE PROFUMO AFFAIR

"What the Conservatives need now, and what they have needed ever since Churchill was in his heyday, is courage. One of the paradoxes of modern war is that defeat is more likely to restore a nation's fibre than victory. There is no hiding place from the tidal wave of overthrow and disaster. All too dangerously comfortable is the slow, insidious, almost imperceptible but inexorable ebb tide. Appeal after appeal has been made to immediate self-interest. The professional politicians will assert that these have worked. Has not the pendulum been stopped? Have not the Conservatives won three elections in a row? Granting that politics is mainly the pursuit of power, this is not its only purpose. The Prime Minister and his colleagues can cling together, and he still there a year hence. They will have to do more than that to justify themselves. Whether in the next few days some heads fall or none, damage has been done... Popularity by effluence is about played out, especially when it rests on so insecure a basis."

June 11, 1963

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## TRAVEL 1

Skiing into adventure with the high fliers: Shona Crawford Poole on the elation of heli-skiing on unbroken snow in Canada's Cariboo.

## Falling in with the thigh guys



Heli-skiing has an inescapably tough image. Among those who enjoy being hoisted by helicopter to remote mountain summits in order to ski the uncharted wastes below are men who are known in the jargon of this bizarre pastime as the "thigh guys". This is an unsavory reference to the overdevelopment of leg muscles which occurs in the relentless, obsessive pursuit of "vertical", a yardstick by which pleasure is counted in metres skied.

There is no denying that heli-skiing brings out the macho-worst in people, women as well as men, me included. Or that it is a uniquely exciting way to ski. It is so exhilarating that six months after spending a week in the Cariboo in British Columbia my heart-rate goes up just reading my notes.

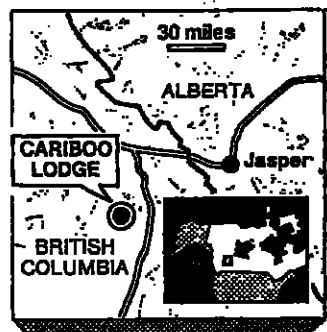
What heli-skiing is all about is the sensational pleasure of skiing deep, untracked powder snow. The wild beauty of the mountains in winter is part of that pleasure. Sunshine adds to it. So, undoubtedly do skill, speed, good company and good health.

But the crux of the pleasure is what deep powder skiing feels like to do, which is like dancing in air. As in learning to swim, when the water's supporting power has to be believed in, trusted before it can be felt, so deep snow demands an act of faith. The reward is a giddy feeling of being buoyed up and sent swooping down the mountain in rhythmic, curling turns. Guides and "thigh guys" can carve a whole mountain in one non-stop run. Good powder-skiers stop once or twice to rest their legs and admire the view, and some of us are still falling a lot.

Perfect powder snow, or at least the optimum likelihood of it, is what draws skiers from all over the world to the mountains of British Columbia. The names

of these ranges, the Bugaboos, the Cariboo and the Monashees, have become legendary through the enterprise of Canadian Mountain Holidays, known to its friends as CMH, the country's, indeed the world's largest helicopter skiing operator.

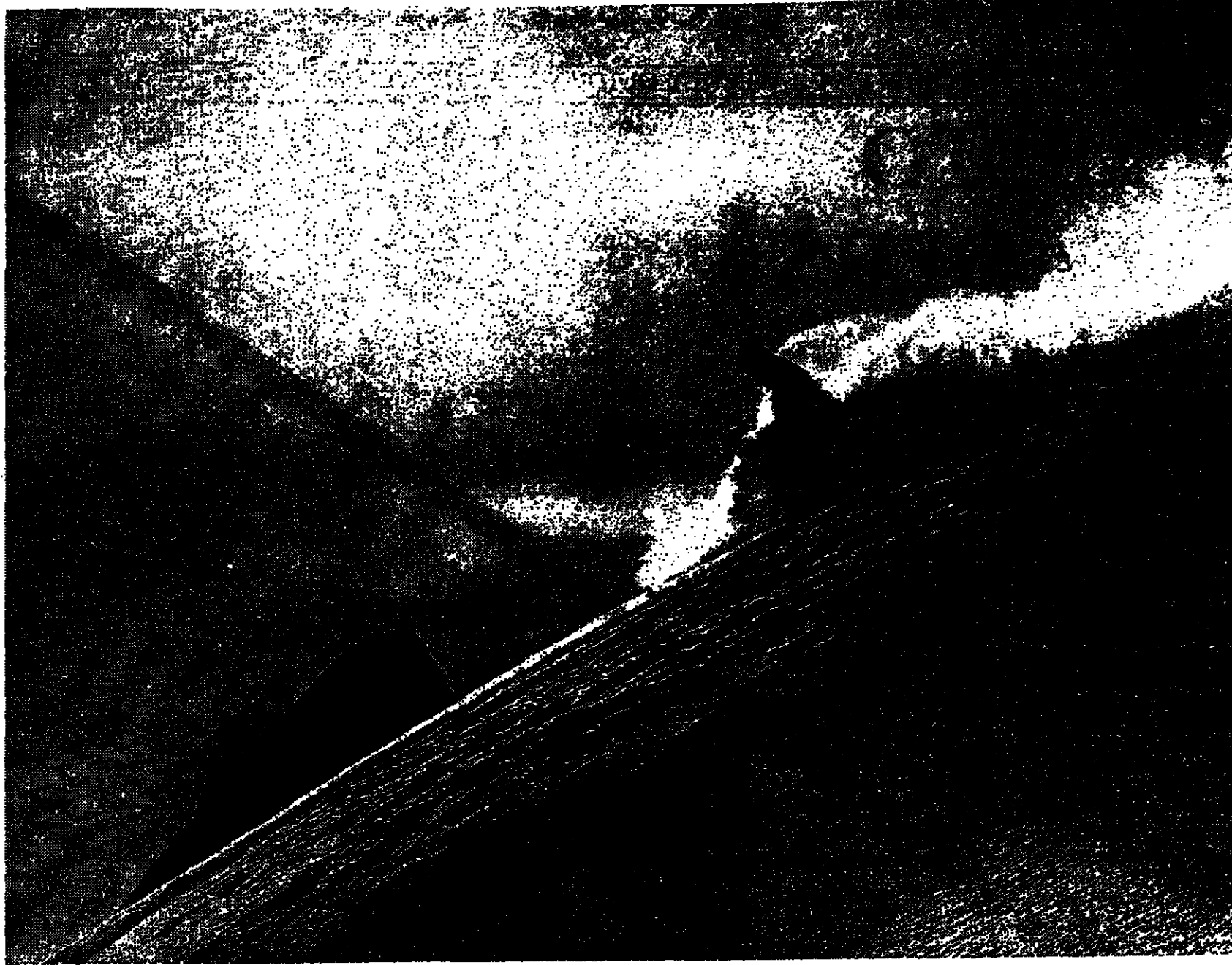
The use of helicopters for this purpose is forbidden throughout much of Europe on ecological grounds because there are such small areas of the Alps left which have not been invaded by man. In Canada the reverse is



true. Men have barely nibbled at the mountain country and the possibility of damaging the wildlife is consequently far less.

CMH runs four remote mountain lodges which in winter can be reached only by helicopter or snowmobile. The bus from Edmonton to a lay-by in the wilderness half a day away was met by a helicopter thumping in over the trees like the soundtrack from *Mash*. The pilot turned out to be the brother of a colleague here at *The Times*. It is a... never mind.

Fifteen minutes flying time along the valley of the Upper Canoe River he dropped the 14-seater daintily down on its gravel pad at Cariboo Lodge. A snowbanked path led to the welcoming warmth of the wood-clad building. Down another path was the sauna hut and the Jacuzzi with the best view in the world on its back deck. Blue and black crested Steller's jays, the sparrows of



these parts, hopped around. The air smelled wonderful - clean, crisp and scented with pine and hemlock.

The lodge has beds for up to 44 skiing guests, but it was only two-thirds full that last week of the season. They ski in groups of up to 11, each with its own guide. The quickest people, addicted heli-skiers, ex-racers, instructors and other ski professionals made up a fast group. A slow group consisted of those of us who had not done this before and there was a middle

group that during the week swapped members with the other two teams.

On the first morning we all did bloodhound practice, learning how to use the radio transceivers we would wear in case of avalanche. After searching in a grid pattern for the point at which a buried transceiver uttered its loudest wailing beep, it was a relief to learn that "the snow is pretty stable at this time of year".

Next there was a stern briefing on how to behave in the presence of a helicopter - never lifting skis on to the shoulder but dragging them along like a sulky teddy. And then it was time to climb into our boots and be whisked aloft dodging the clouds.

The first run, I learned much later, was called Dirty Dozen. But it had no marker posts, no tracks, nothing but windswept, rock strewn mountain top with

one tiny wind direction flag for the pilot to show that anyone had passed this way before. The helicopter blasted off and there we were, up a mountain. My stomach turned over.

We stamped into our skis and followed our guide, Walter. First we skied on snow crusted by the wind but as easily penetrated as half cooked meringue. Then in snow that was soft and none too light. Then we were in the trees. The weather was grey. I had jet lag. I could not do it.

Three more helicopter rides and three more mountain tops later Walter said I had a good stance on skis and my pride recovered a little from the battering it had been taking in repeated falls.

Over the next few days everything got better. The weather, the tiredness, and falling. We skied steep places

with big trees and deep, deep snow, which was terrifying. We hit slab, crust, cut clearings littered with stumps or knee high Christmas trees. Without the option once up the mountain, we skied every kind of less than perfect snow I had spent my piste-bashing holidays trying to avoid. And quite often, but never it seemed for very long, we skied soft, flowing powder, which was heaven.

Looking back to what it says in the brochure I think I was lucky. "This is mountain skiing

in a totally uncontrolled environment. It is not just powder-skiing. It is skiing in unbroken snow. This can mean anything from the best snow you have ever experienced to the worst. Consequently the skiing can be very difficult at times. Unless you are prepared to accept this, please don't come."

The thigh guys skied over 195,000 vertical feet that week in April. The beginners skied, fell, laughed and cried down 78,000. Nobody got hurt.

So what else is there to say about it. The lodge was warm, comfortable, not luxurious. The staff were a delight and the grub was good Swiss-Canadian. The guides, Ernst Buchler (the boss), Walter Bruns, and Reinhold Plankensteiner are serious mountain men, superb skiers and deeply knowledgeable about people and snow. They need to be. Their customers are as mixed and wilful a bunch of people as you will meet anywhere.

There are entrepreneurial men in smoke detectors and pool chemicals who wear their women the way the women wear their fur coats. You hear questions like "what are you going to do with the other Porsche?" There are people who live and work, even own, the world's great ski resorts who rate heli-skiing the greatest skiing they know. There are quiet people and loud people, academics and hearties, serious people and lightweights. They go back year after year because there is something insidiously addictive about the intensity of this kind of skiing. Which of those two Hermines was it who sang "I couldn't have liked it more."



For brochures, bookings and further details of Canadian Mountain Holidays write to David and Tessa Brooksbank, Powder Skiing in North America, 61 Donerale Street, London SW6 6EW (01-738 8191).

In the Cariboo the 1984-85 season begins on December 29; the Bugaboos opens two weeks earlier. New in the coming season will be special teaching groups with an instructor as well as a guide.

They are designed for strong intermediates and people with no experience of deep snow skiing. The price of one week at Cariboo Lodge, sharing a twin or double room with bath, including all meals, transfers from Edmonton or Calgary, guide service and 100,000 vertical feet of lift in the helicopter, runs from £5,735 (about £1,070).

CMH encourages guests to hire their skis on arrival and my one regret was that I did not take my own. I flew Air Canada from London to Edmonton. The crews, flight and cabin, were particularly pleasant and relaxed. Air Canada's super-Apex fare London-Edmonton return starts at £384, rising to £408 for the winter season. Telephone inquiries 01-759 2636. Personal callers Air Canada, 140 Regent Street, London W1.

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VALUES

DRINK

Cribs, cots, cradles, chairs... Lynn Barnett provides a step-by-step guide to the well-stocked nursery

# Best for Baby

Drawings by Geoff Sme



## Harvesters a long way from home

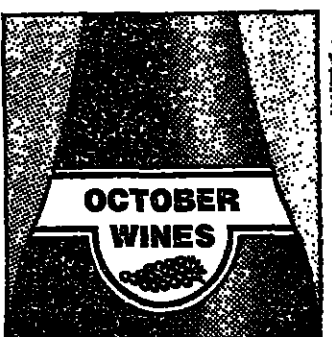
Everyone loves the *rendange*, or harvest. What with tractors piled high with grapes, vats filled with vivid purple juice and the smell of fermenting grape must in the air, it is the most exciting time in the wine year.

But the *rendange*, as every winemaker concedes, is the annual opportunity to put new ideas into practice. That is why keen young winemakers from the southern hemisphere especially, it seems, New Zealanders and Australians, give themselves added cachet by craftily working two harvests a year. First is the southern hemisphere harvest in March, then these energetic Antipodean winemakers set off for Europe or California to harvest the northern hemisphere's grapes in mid-September.

In France the harvest is late everywhere due to a combination of *collines* when the wine falls to flower properly and therefore to fruit and *millénaire* when the grapes remain green and fail to ripen. Most regions will not start the *rendange* until this week and if the weather turns cold and wet there is a strong chance that rot will set in.

In addition to the dangers of a late harvest, many French winemakers are expecting a dramatic reduction on their 1983 harvest with the Champsignons (down by about 37 per cent) and the Bordeaux (down about 44 per cent) expecting the worst shortfalls. With the prospect of a small and probably poor quality French harvest, prices have increased everywhere and my advice is to stock up with some good '83s now before prices rise even further.

Muscadet seems an odd recommendation for an October wine but *millénaire* virtually halved the '84 crop and I have just tasted two fine '83 Muscades that will make perfect fish and first course wines. Both are Muscadet de Sevre et Maine - the finest part of the region - a hilly area that lies to the south west of Nantes and is dominated by the Sevre



river and its tributary, and Maine. The *sur lie* designation on both bottles means that the wines have been drawn directly off their lees (yeasty sediment) and bottled in order to capture the wine's natural sparkle.

The '83 Grand Fief de la Commercy, Grand Réserve du Commerce, was an elegant, snappy, flowery bouquet backed up by a lively lemony *pillant* taste, complete with a touch of oak on the finish (£45 per case from Lorne House Vintners, Unit 5, Hewitts Industrial Estate, Elmbridge Road, Cranleigh, Surrey).

October reds come next and Cullens have an excellent vin de table this month for the knockdown price of £1.99 for a full 75cl bottle. Caches Rouge from the Becme, Chateau Bouchard Père et Fils, with its purple colour and soft, fruity, spicy flavour and backbone owes its provenance more to the Rhône and Provence than it does to Burgundy, but no matter for it is a well made wine at a fair price.

Another good October red is the Graves '83 Cuvée Pierre Coste made by one of the best Graves winemakers - Pierre Coste of Langon. This '83 has a rich, big, fruity bouquet backed up by an austere full taste - exactly the sort of claret character you would expect from '83, a good quality year whose wines were firm and tannic (£3.58 Hayes, Hanson & Clarke, 17 Lettice St, SW6 and 36 Kensington Church St, London W8).

If you long for a mature red at a reasonable price to see you through the autumn, try a new Contino Rioja from the Sociedad Vinícola Laserna - the first estate-bottled Rioja available in this country. These wines come from the private estate of one of the CUNE directors - a bodged well-known for the quality of its wines.

So far I have only tasted the '76 Rioja Contino Reserva and was most impressed with its pale, garnet colour and warm, smoky liquorice-like taste. A good October buy at £4.35 from Hampstead Vintners, 11 West Heath Road, London NW3 and Lorne House Vintners, £47.40 per case.

Jane MacQuitty

"Babies need very little equipment", said a well-meaning but somewhat unhelpful midwife to me in my sixth month of pregnancy. But how much is very little? Usually too much for the bank account - but for those in the same predicament here is some of the basic equipment on offer. You may decide some is unnecessary and much, you may be relieved to hear, is not needed, all at once. Decisions will depend on the number of children you hope to have, the type of house you live in and where it is.

In general, the best you can afford from a reputable manufacturer and retailer, there is a British Standard for most items of baby equipment, although many are now under review. By law, prams, stands for carrycots, fireguards and dummies and, early next year, pushchairs, must all comply with the relevant standard. *Playing Safe with British Standards* is a colourful leaflet which lists the various standards applicable to baby equipment and gives advice on what to look for. It is available, price 50p, from the Education Section, British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS.

**Prams and pushchairs**  
If you live close to shops, rarely take car trips and are considering having a number of children, you may think a traditional pram worth the investment. Silver Cross prams - the Rolls Royce of baby carriages - cost from about £100 to £255. Availability can be a problem. The Babyshop at Fenwick, Brent Cross, John Lewis and Babyboots departments which sell Silver Cross quote a delivery time of about 8 to 12 weeks if your choice is not in stock.

For most people, something more transportable is required such as a carrycot on wheels. The carrycot itself can be strapped in the back of a car, while the wheels fold up for stowing away in the boot. The carrycot can also be used instead of a cot when the baby is very young.

Make sure the sides of the carrycot are firm and that it will accommodate a growing baby for a number of months. Check the height of the cot when it is assembled on the wheels - if you are tall, some models can be back-breakingly low both to push and to tend to the baby. Also check the weight of the carrycot and the transporter wheels - some can be heavy and cumbersome.

Mothercare do a good range of carrycots and transporter wheels which cost from £58.40 complete for a carrycot in navy cotton corduroy, to £86.94 complete for a smart continental style carrycot in grey cotton corduroy.

If you are interested in forward planning, some models can be converted into a pushchair. Although more expensive, they can work out cheaper than buying a pushchair or buggy-style folding pushchair at a later date (they can be unwieldy to put into a car, however). The Silver Cross Universale has a removable carrycot and the pushchair attachment can be fitted to face forward or backwards. Complete, it costs £439 from selected branches of Boots. Mothercare's three-in-one pram/pushchair/carrycot, a similar model, costs £37.50.

A pushchair - either rigid or folding - is the alternative for when your baby is able to sit up. Rigid pushchairs are sturdy and should survive several offspring but they are bulky and not usually transportable in a car. Folding pushchairs, buggies or strollers are light in weight, can be easily stowed in a car boot or hallway and come in various degrees of sophistication. A simple model such as Mothercare's Basic stroller costs £31.99 whereas the Cindico Li-Bak model, which has an adjustable seat, costs about £42.

The latest innovation in baby transportation is a lightweight, folding pushchair, suitable even for newborn babies. The baby can lie back or sit up either facing or with back to the mother. The MacLaren Dreamer costs around £60 complete with shopping tray and bumper bar

1 The Universale pram by Silver Cross converts from baby carriage to carrycot and pushchair. Available in cotton cord fabric with chromium plated chassis from branches of Boots and John Lewis at around £138.

2 Cindico's circular walker costs £18.95 from Fenwick's, Brent Cross.

3 Natural wood folding playpen 91cm square with interlocking corner angle by Baveystock available at John Lewis branches for £41.

4 Polished hardwood gives a traditional look to this high chair. The padded PVC seat in a brown floral pattern can be wiped clean. Separates to a chair and sturdy desk when the child is older. Available from Babyboots departments within larger branches of Boots, £49.95.

5 Mothercare's Everyway stroller, which can also be used with a carrycot, costs £104.99 complete.

Pushchairs are more open to the elements than prams so a "coverall" or hood and apron to protect the baby from rain is necessary. Depending on the model they can cost from about £4.25. In winter, a foot and body muff for warmth (from about £7.50) will be needed.

**Cribs and cots**

A new born baby will sleep happily anywhere - even in a large drawer - but he or she will eventually need a cot. For small babies, it is very tempting to buy one of the pretty swinging cribs whose gentle rocking movement is ideal for getting a fractious baby off to sleep. As they are expensive - from £35 at John Lewis - and last the baby only a few months, such a crib is only worth considering if you are hoping to have a reasonably large family. A Moses basket or carrycot for when the baby is very small, followed by a proper cot is an alternative. But even a Moses basket costs about £30 (a stand is another £10) and it is not as practical as a carrycot as the sides are not firm enough for safe car travel.

Look for a cot which has a height-adjustable mattress and a drop side - both help prevent an aching back.

6 Bouncing cradle from Mothercare adjusts through several positions from full recline to upright. With removable foam-padded PVC cushions and epoxy finished seat in primrose and grey, which can be wiped clean. £19.95 from Mothercare or by mail order (£1.95 p&p).

7 The MacLaren Dreamer weighs 11 1/2 lb and adjusts from upright to full recline. In patterned PVC fabric in burgundy, dark blue or tan. Around £50 from Fenwick's and Babyboots.

8 Flamenco pine cot, £74.99 from Mothercare or by post (£2 p&p).

9 Dresser unit by Baby Relax with padded PVC changing top, four storage sections and towel rail - folds together to half its size. White with grey, brown or burgundy. £49 from John Lewis partnership stores.

Cots cost from about £45 and are usually made of wood. The Rose cot at £67, available in white, natural pine or walnut is the most popular choice at Fenwick's Babyshop in Brent Cross.

A cot bed is worth considering, especially if you are contemplating only one child. Mothercare do one which costs £90 and should last a child for about the first 10 years. A jolly continental version, which comes in bright yellow or white, is available at Fenwick's Babyshop for £139. Mothercare's Flamenco drop-side cot can be adjusted to three different heights and the new tubular design eliminates sharp edges.

Cot mattresses are bought separately. Mattresses can be made from foam - the least expensive are from about £8.50; inter-sprung from about £12.50 or the Jonelle rubberized hair mattress from John Lewis costs from £19.50 to £57. Boots have a special ventilated cot mattress (£19.95) which has air spaces to allow the baby to breathe even when lying face down, while the Visient safety mattress from John Lewis costs from £23 to £35.

Pillows should not be used by a baby under 12 months. When a pillow is needed, Mothercare do a washable safety pillow at £3.35.

### Baby baths

At about six weeks to two months old, depending on your baby's size, he or she can be introduced to a baby bath. These cost from about £5.25.

A bath stand, which can also double as a carrycot stand, costs about £12. Alternatively, you can put the bath on a large PVC sheet on the floor with a changing mat close by.

### Dresser units

These foldaway units usually contain a number of drawers and shelves for holding toiletries and clothes. Some contain a bath as well. They are fairly expensive though - the Babyboots Dresserette costs £52.25 and the Baby Relax de Luxe with bath costs about £53.

An alternative is the Marshmellow dresser available at John Lewis stores throughout the country. With a large flat top for nappy changing, it looks like a very deep chest of drawers and can be used as such long after the children have grown. It costs £155.

### High chairs

Once your baby is able to sit up and starts on solid foods, feeding is much easier if he or she is seated in a high chair. The traditional wooden high chair is still available but most modern high chairs are multi-purpose. Some, such as the Cindico Super Seat, at about £40, can be used as a low chair by a baby who is only a few weeks old.

Three- and four-position high chairs, such as those from Mothercare, are useful from baby to toddler stage as they can be converted into a small chair and table or, as a high chair with the tray removed, they can be used at a dining table. The four position wooden version costs £39.50 and the three position chrome version £30.99. Boots have a high and low chair in one piece of furniture at £49.95.

If space is limited, a folding high

chair could prove useful. Mothercare have three models at £26.99, £34.99 and £39.99. All three can be used as a dining table as well. High chairs should always be used with a separate safety harness.

### Chairs, bouncers and walkers

Although their movement may be very limited, even small babies love to move around. A bouncing cradle is ideal for very young babies. The baby can be left safely in it and he or she soon learns to bounce gently. These cradles cost from as little as £7.95 but the latest model from Mothercare is multi-position and costs £19.95. For safety, use the cradle only on the floor - never on a raised service such as a table or bed.

From the time a baby can support his or her own head a baby bouncer will help develop pre-walking muscles. The bouncer is a type of harness which fits under the crutch and is suspended from a steel clamp which is fitted to a doorway. The Cindico Baby Bouncer costs about £15.50.

A baby walker allows the baby to take steps without falling over each time. Cindico's circular walker has a high backed padded seat and costs £18.95. A baby should never be left unsupervised in a bouncer or a walker.

### Playpens

There are two styles of playpen: the traditional square or rectangular wooden playpen or the fine mesh variety - sometime known as a lobster pot. Although usually more expensive - and you need a playmat which is an extra - you can fix toys and an activity centre to the bars of a wooden playpen. Make sure that the mesh of the "lobster pot" type is very fine and will not catch a baby's fingers or clothing. With both styles, look for a model with a raised floor. Baveystock wooden playpens cost about £40 to £50. The Boots de Luxe fine mesh playpen costs £33.25.

## COLLECTING

### Autumn coins

Exciting times are ahead for coin collectors this autumn as fresh material - and maybe new numismatists as well - come to the market. The international buyers and dealers have spent a sweltering summer week at the annual American Numismatic Association's convention in Detroit. Now, in England, there is a string of sales to look forward to, as well as this month's Coinex fair.

In England, the recession has seriously affected the coin market, leaving it searching for new collectors. Perhaps Europe's biggest problem is the lack of stability caused by having no major institutional numismatic collection actively buying coins on a regular basis. When important collections are offered for sale, the trade supports much of the capital that would normally be used for more mundane dealing is removed from the market.

The Getty Museum can buy Chateaux drawings; other institutions have equally impressive purchasing power. And the more they buy, the more money there is left for the dealers to put towards their daily business. Thus the market seems to flourish.

The British Museum, home of the national coin collection, at least has the advantage of having a collection so large it does not need to compete in the daily trading of coins, and it is true that most of the coins offered for sale, however rare, have a counterpart somewhere in the trays of the Department of Coins and Medals. But in the 1983-84 season, the main London auctioneers sold coins to the value of several millions of pounds (and this is only a proportion of the coins traded), so the selective stabs by our museums do little to boost the market.

The American scene is a complete contrast. Collectors

### Excitement in the salerooms



From Christie's sale of October 9, a superb gold medal of the Emperor Gallienus (253-268 AD). Struck to the value of 12 aenei, it shows Victory

thousands of miles apart concentrate on a single series of coins: their own.

Like so much that is American, the country's numismatic association's convention is bigger by far than anything a mere English coin collector could imagine. Each month, the ANA attracts almost as many new members as make up the entire membership list of our own British Numismatic Society. They descend in their thousands, while some 500 coin dealers spread out their wares in a vast room.

Photo ID cards, name badges and much razzmatazz hide the fact that, while the ANA is an educational organization, it is to wheel and deal that the majority of people flock to the show.

Now that bout of frenzied dealing is over, the switches to an autumn of numismatic delights in this country. At Glendinning's, the coin auctioneers attached to the Phillips group, regular sales

started in early September, with a big sale in middle of this month. Spink Coin Auctions have important material from the United States timed to coincide with Coinex 1984, the English answer to the ANA Convention - a smaller show, but most would say less vulgar and far more enjoyable. In later sales, they will auction an Edward VIII sovereign, a coin few people realize ever existed, and some major classical and British coins from the collection of the Rev Arnold Mallinson.

At Christie's on Tuesday, there will be an outstanding collection of Roman gold coins - aurei of all the famous Emperors - and a small selection of other top quality classical coins. At the top end of the spectrum they will be selling a collection of the modern British bronze coinage first introduced in 1860.

Sotheby's will be selling more coins from the Virgil M. Brand Collection - the final portion of his coins from the ancient world. Brand was a Chicago brewer who, in the 1890s, turned his business sense to coin collecting. This will be the seventh sale of Brand material offered by Sotheby's, still something less than a third of the original collection.

Coinex, which takes place next week on Friday and Saturday, will make no pretence of being an educational forum. There are none of the comforts of the traditional dealer's shop, or, indeed, much time to mull over a possible purchase. But in six years, this brisk fair has become the most respected in Europe.

Daniel Fearon

Next week the Conservative Party Conference takes place in Brighton and as Mrs Thatcher surveys the scene from the Napoleon Suite of the Grand Hotel, she will no doubt remember the Emperor's remark that "an army marches on its stomach".

Of course the army, that marches on Brighton next week, resplendent in floral hats and pin-striped suits, has no battle to fight other than to win back the coveted "Claret Party" title currently held by the SDP. To this end, the traditional "rump" of the Conservative Party - the huntin', shootin' and fishin' set - will doubtless be called upon to give valiant service.

Two, particular Brighton arenas suggest themselves as suitable for this heavy brigade. Given the strong current of jingoism which runs through the Tories, the name alone of English's Oyster Bar will be sufficient to attract.

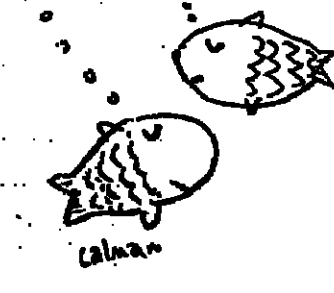
Set on the fringes of The Lanes, and boasting atmospheric red velvet upholstery, brass plaques, and a linen-topped oyster bar, English's has all the sleepy old world charm of the House of Lords. There is a comfortable sea-food restaurant on two floors offering such classics as Dover sole (cooked in 10 different ways) and fresh lobster. Those called to the bar can enjoy this menu, or just snack on half-a-dozen plump Chichester oysters (£6.95) or English's own renowned hot lobster pâté.

This is billed as a starter, which is a bit like saying the John Gummer is a political

## EATING OUT

### Out to reclaim the claret crown

Some of my best friends have been EATEN by TORRES...



game soup and venison casserole (£6.95), though roast guinea fowl, in black cherry sauce (£6.90) is presumably a substitute for some of the grouse recently missed by Lord White-law.

The premises are hessian-covered, bistrot-like and candlelit, with the obligatory stag's head to remind the lords of their homeland. Two set lunches are offered at £5.50 and £6.50; otherwise meals cost about £30 for two.

Of course the modern Tory Party isn't just full of landed old buffers; there is a new breed of hard-nosed entrepreneur who would look on a grouse moor as a potential site for an office-block. These thrusting types would probably be more at home at Chula's Restaurant, just to the east of the conference centre, where a brisk hi-tech style prevails.

A ground-floor bar is done out in striking shades of battleship grey and Thatcher blue, with piercing spot-lights and modern jazz on the stereo compounding the contemporary feel. The basement restaurant follows similar lines, and includes the additional bizarre touch of a spotlight tableau featuring an exercise bicycle - perhaps Mr Tebbitt has already made his reservation?

The menu at Chula's is equally off-beat, with a good deal of Satchi & Satchi-speak - "unique", "exotic", "exciting" - prefixing a range of reliable pies (veal and mushroom, steak, kidney and Guinness, turkey and chestnut, £2.95), and less successful "specials", such as lamb chops which arrive in a thick, soured cream sauce with capers.

But it is an interesting place and the portions are exceedingly generous. One just wonders

what a smoked salmon cheese-cake, a seafood pie, and profiteroles with chocolate sauce will do to the Tory vision of a leaner, fitter Britain.

Finally, two quick tips - for those representatives who aren't too anti-Mitterrand, try L'Escargot, a friendly, family run bistrot (frog's legs, carré d'agneau, coquilles St Jacques, set lunches) which is pleasantly located between the JobCentre and Brighton Conservative Club. For traditional cream teas at £2.75 it has to be the sea-view terrace of The Grand Hotel. Retire afterwards to the hotel's new cocktail lounge for a Black Russian, or even an Iron Lady.

Stan Hey

English's Oyster Bar, 29-31 East Street (0273 27980), daily noon-2.20pm, Mon-Sat 6-10.20pm. Fraser's and Russell's, 11 Kensington Gardens (0273 608830), Tues-Sat 12.30pm-2pm and 6.30pm-11pm. Chula's Restaurant, 75 Middle Street (0273 24583), Mon-Sat 7.30pm-11.30pm; Sun 7.30pm-10.30pm. L'Escarogot, 23 Old Steine (0273 605784), daily noon-3pm; Mon-Fri 7pm-10.30pm; Sat 7pm-11pm. The Grand Hotel, King's Road (0273 28301), daily 3pm-5.30pm (for tea).

So far I have only tasted the '76 Rioja Contino Reserva and was most impressed with its pale, garnet colour and warm, smoky liquorice-like taste. A good October buy at £4.35 from Hampstead Vintners, 11 West Heath Road, London NW3 and Lorne House Vintners, £47.40 per case.

Jane MacQuitty

**YOU DON'T NEED A PARTICULAR TIME TO ENJOY CROFT PARTICULAR.**



# BRIDGE

## Banana skins for the brilliant

Do the experts search for opportunities to display their brilliance, or do they wait until the right hand appears? Yes, that is a searching question. The polite answer is that some experts are keener to see their name in lights than others.

This intended brilliance by one of Britain's leading pairs misfired badly.

Teams, Gold Cup, East-West game, Dealer East.

W N E S  
AKJ1094  
AKJ1094  
AKJ1094  
AKJ1094

The defence had no difficulty in cashing six spades and five hearts to inflict a 1,500 penalty. Even if one accepts South's contention that his three no trumps carried the unmistakable message that he was prepared to sacrifice in either minor suit, his singleton club makes it a dubious call. His four no trumps seems less ambiguous. But when the enemy guns opened fire, obviously someone should have given the order to bale out.

My next example occurred in the Caribbean Championships. It was described by Tony Sawyer, editor of the magazine *International Popular Bridge*. The victim was Steve Hamaoui, generally acknowledged to be Venezuela's leading player.

Teams, Love all, Dealer South.

W N E S  
AKJ1094  
AKJ1094  
AKJ1094  
AKJ1094

Hamaoui (East) listened to his opponent's bid as follows:

W N E S  
AKJ1094  
AKJ1094  
AKJ1094  
AKJ1094

West led the ♠2. Seeing all four hands, the contract is obviously doomed. But Hamaoui is a thinking player. He reasoned that to justify his bid of three no trumps, South must surely hold ♠Jxx or ♠Kxxx. No doubt declarer would have to rely on dummy's clubs. If South had

the singleton ♠K, the clubs would yield eight tricks, unless the defence could knock out dummy's ♠A before South could cash his ♠K. So Hamaoui switched to the ♠2 and declarer made 11 tricks. This thoughtful defence surely deserved a better fate.

My final hand comes from the final of the "Tournoi des Champions" at the Deauville Festival. A French team, undoubtedly the underdogs, faced the full might of Italy's international team. Refusing to be overawed, they defeated their illustrious rivals by 47 IMPs over 60 boards.

Teams, East-West game, Dealer North.

W N E S  
AKJ1094  
AKJ1094  
AKJ1094  
AKJ1094

Gorazzo deliberated for some time before selecting his opening lead. He calculated that South would seek to establish dummy's spades by ruffing the third round. The only defence would be to attack dummy's entry at once. I am sure Faigenbaum must have winced when he saw Gorazzo's choice of the devilish ♣J.

As Gorazzo had foreseen, there was now no entry to establish the spades. But even if he was temporarily shell-shocked, Faigenbaum found a sparkling riposte to Gorazzo's thrust. He drew six rounds of trumps, and cashed the ♠K and the ♠A, leaving this four card ending.

W N E S  
AKJ1094  
AKJ1094  
AKJ1094  
AKJ1094

The ♠6 completed Gorazzo's chagrin.

As José Le Dentu aptly observed in *Le Figaro*, "Belle passe d'armes en vérité".

Jeremy Flint

# Judy Froshang on children and the law

## Challenged and chastened by a sense of justice

Last week I caught the tail end of a programme in which a 15-year-old lad was being asked to explain why he and his peers thought they were second-class citizens, and what they thought could be done to improve their lot. The boy hesitated for a while, then blurted out that the worst thing about being his age was that adults treated him as a child (which he no longer felt he was) and did not respect him.

The interviewer asked him to define "respect"; he answered that it meant listening, treating kids of his age as equals and allowing them their "rights". The programme finished before he could elaborate on those "rights", but a few days later I chanced upon a publication which purports to explain them in some detail.

In the September issue of *Childright* - a bulletin of law and policy affecting young people in England and Wales - there is a four-page pull-out listing children's rights from birth to the age of 21. It makes an interesting, sometimes funny, occasionally chilling read.

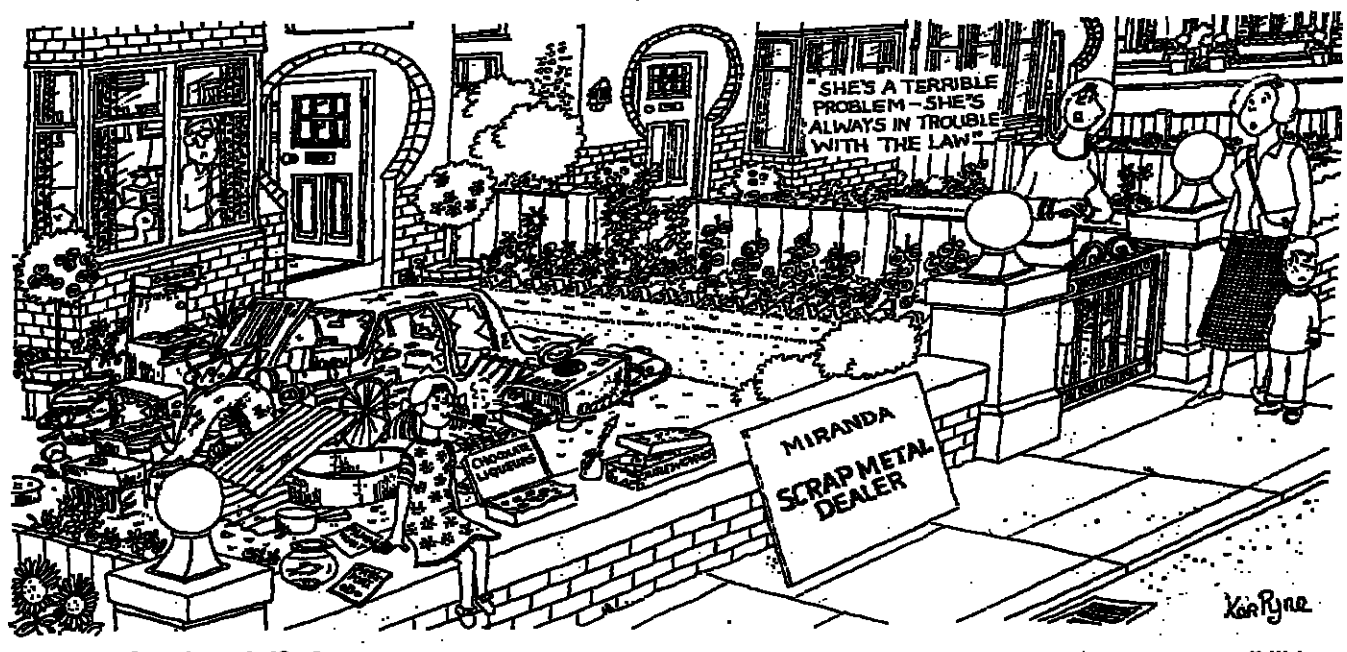
And without even trying, it pinpoints some of the ludicrous anomalies in law. For example, at 14 you can pawn an article in a pawnshop (unless you live within the Metropolitan Police district, when you must be 16) but you may not buy fireworks until you are 16.

At 16 you may enter or live in a brothel, as you may from birth until you are four - the archaic reasoning being, presumably, that until then you will not understand what prostitution is about, but that over the age of four, you will.

After poring over the pull-out for a while, I decided to ask a few of my friends and members of my family what they thought about the laws as they relate to them. The moment they saw the title, *Childright*, they perked up from a "do we have to" attitude and switched on a bright-eyed, wide awake, "this could be fun" one. My sample consisted of those I could rope in at short notice - four boys aged 5, 12, 13 and 15 and three girls aged 7, 10 and 14 respectively.

"Did you know you could drink alcohol at home now you're five?" I asked the youngest. "What's alcohol?" he asked. "Wine, stupid," said his seven-year-old sister. "When we stayed with my cousins in France we drank it all the time!" "You're far too young," said my 12-year-old. "You should be at least 12."

I reminded him of a youthful incident when, aged two and a bit, and unnoticed by guests in the Green Room at Thames Television, including Mary Whitehouse, he had downed



two gins and tonic, a half of lager and a large Scotch.

A ghastly hangover and an acutely embarrassed mother were the inevitable consequences. "Ah, but I didn't know what alcohol was then, did I?" he said archly.

More argument followed. The 13-year-old, fresh from a history lesson on the Rake's Progress according to Hogarth, was appalled to learn that mothers once poured gin down their children to keep them quiet. The 14-year-old maintained that "learning how to drink when you're young means

you won't get drunk when you're old". "Don't you believe it," the 15-year-old sage countered. "I had an appalling hangover after I'd finished my mocks."

To avoid discussing the merits of the grape for hours, we bustled on to those "rights" which they did know about or found quite reasonable, such as opening a National Savings account (when you're seven), getting a part-time job (when you're 13), getting your own passport (at 16, but only with the written consent of at least one parent). They were de-

lighted to discover that they could, in theory, borrow money from an official source but were not legally bound to repay it under the age of 18 - but chastened when they realized that only parents or accommodated adults were likely to go along with a loan of any size.

Then they argued at length about the age at which you can buy a pet (12). After a few emotional outbursts, they decided that goldfish were fine for the under-10s, but for anything requiring tender loving care, the parent had to be consulted, cajoled and persuaded to take

on some of the responsibilities. There was a lot of giggling about the laws which say that you must be 16 to buy liqueur chocolates or sell scrap metal. And shrieks of disbelief that a uniformed police officer or park attendant, catching you smoking, could confiscate your tobacco and cigarette papers "but not your pipe or pouch".

I then decided to take them through some of the more serious laws affecting their rights, the two youngest having left the room to watch television.

They were, logically, irritated. I would like to say I felt heartened: in fact I felt sad and pretty old. Was there, I wondered, any limit to youth's achievements, or would primary school teachers soon be asking our permission to show graphic films about sex, not scientific schoolchildren?

All in all, however, I was delighted to find that I know at least seven children with enquiring minds, a sense of justice and a refreshing ability to tell the truth. The 15-year-old looked at me after the group discussion had ended and asked if there was a beer in the fridge. "Help yourself," I said. "You seem to know what you're doing." "Not really," he replied, "but I'm trying to find out..."

"You know, the trouble with that *Childright* thing is that it will only reach kids like me and their parents. The ones who may really need it - who are in care, or Borstal, or just poor - will never see it."

*Childright*, is published 10 times a year by the Children's Legal Centre (a registered charity), 20 Compton Terrace, London N1 (259 8251). Annual subscription £18.50.

# Outings

**HORSE OF THE YEAR SHOW:** There should still be some tickets left for this afternoon's performance, which includes the Taylor Woodrow Homes Pro-am, Hermes Concours d'Elegance, Schroeder Life Hackney Pony of the Year, Keith Loxford Cob of the Year, Pony Club games for the Prince Philip Cup and several other events.

Wembley Arena, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex (W8 1234). Today, 2pm. Tickets from £5-25.

**GOOSE FAIR:** One of the oldest fairs in the country, dating back to medieval times. This 690th version has 54 adult rides, 44 junior rides, 250 games stalls and 300 selling stalls with wares ranging from hot dogs and Grantham Biscuits to Nottingham Lace.

Goose Fair site, Forest Recreation Ground, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham. Today, 10am-midnight. Admission free.

**FANGIO:** Controversial but brilliant film about Juan Manuel Fangio, one of the greatest racing drivers in the world, made by Hugh Hudson, director of *Chariots of Fire*. Prior to Fangio, four short motoring films -

Including a rare coverage of the 1907 French Grand Prix - will be shown. It promises to be a fascinating evening for parents and children over the age of 16 who love motor racing in all its forms. National Film Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 (928 3232). Today, 8.45pm, tickets £5.

**THINGS THAT GO BUMP IN THE NIGHT:** A comic play for 5-9 year olds which has had excellent reviews in the past and has toured in Europe and Britain. The action centres on two children, a newly met friend and what happens when they swap toys.

Uniform Theatre for Children, Great

Newport Street, London WC2 (836 3334). Today and tomorrow, 2.30pm and weekends following at the same time until Nov 4. Tickets £2.40-£2.40 plus 10p for non-members of the Unicorn Club.

**THE LITTLE HARE:** An exhibition of ceramic sculpture and panels depicting the Finnish legend of the little hare, part of the Bristol Festival for Children. Designed by Heija Luikko-Sundstrom in three dimensions, all the exhibits can be felt and touched. The show has braille captions and a taped narrative.

The Circle Bar, Bristol Hippodrome, Bristol (0272 213362). Until Oct 28, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm. Free.

**HANS THE BELLINGER:** Welcome return of the Little Angel's Resident Company with a delightful tale of the bellinger's battle with evil creatures before he ultimately wins the innkeeper's daughter as his bride. Written by Johan Fabricius, settings and costumes derived from Breugel's paintings.

The Little Angel Marionette Theatre, 14 Dagmar Passage, Cross Street, London N1 (226 1787). Today, tomorrow and every Sat and Sun until Oct 28 at 3pm. Adult £2.50, child £1.50.



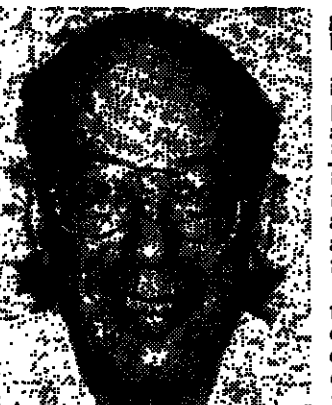
Fangio fandangle: The great racing driver in a BRM in 1952

# CHESS

## Not mad, merely marvellous

Among the flood of new books on chess which threatens to crowd me out of house and home there comes every now and again a book that is a delight to read, and David Spantier's *Total Chess* (Secker and Warburg, £9.95) is one of them.

The author, a self-confessed weak player, has an absorbing passion for the game which he knows how to convey to the reader with the utmost eloquence and conviction. He is at his best when dealing with such entrancing subjects as the tragedy of Bobby Fischer's departure from the chess world, and the tragic-comedy of the constant defections that have enriched the chess of other countries, in particular the United States and Israel. He is at his weakest when conveying the opinions and pronounce-



Intensely interesting book: David Spantier

ments of psychologists on the game; but in my experience, whenever a psychologist talks about chess he displays a painful misunderstanding of the

game and its effects on the human mind.

In particular, the notion that in order to become a great player you have to be more than a little mad is unsound and not justified by the facts. True, great powers of imagination and a fierce dedication to the game are necessary and these may appear as signs of eccentricity to the casual observer.

But in fact just the contrary is the case. In order to excel at chess your mind has to be evenly balanced and, as a close observer at many world championship matches, both team and individual, I have often marvelled at the immense powers of self-discipline the champions have displayed. Inevitably one is drawn to the conclusion that madness is in the eye of the beholder.

Still, I must not harp on this. The book is intensely interesting and the title is fully justified. Spantier is particularly good on Kasparov and his enthusiasm for that great player gives me the excuse for quoting another of his games.

White: V. Korchnoi, Black: G. Kasparov, Lucerne Olympiad, 1982. Q. P. Benoni Def.

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e5 Nxe5 5. dxe5 Bxc3 6. bxc3 Nf6 7. Nf3 d6 8. Nd2 Nd7 9. Nc4 Nc5 10. Bb2 Bf5 11. O-O Qd7 12. Bf1 Qc6 13. Bg2 Qd7 14. Bf1 Qc6 15. Bg2 Qd7 16. Bf1 Qc6 17. Bg2 Qd7 18. Bf1 Qc6 19. Bg2 Qd7 20. Bf1 Qc6 21. Bg2 Qd7 22. Bf1 Qc6 23. Bg2 Qd7 24. Bf1 Qc6 25. Bg2 Qd7 26. Bf1 Qc6 27. Bg2 Qd7 28. Bf1 Qc6 29. Bg2 Qd7 30. Bf1 Qc6 31. Bg2 Qd7 32. Bf1 Qc6 33. Bg2 Qd7 34. Bf1 Qc6 35. Bg2 Qd7 36. Bf1 Qc6 37. Bg2 Qd7 38. Bf1 Qc6 39. Bg2 Qd7 40. Bf1 Qc6 41. Bg2 Qd7 42. Bf1 Qc6 43. Bg2 Qd7 44. Bf1 Qc6 45. Bg2 Qd7 46. Bf1 Qc6 47. Bg2 Qd7 48. Bf1 Qc6 49. Bg2 Qd7 50. Bf1 Qc6

A mistake: correct was 23 Q-N2.

12... K-N2 Q-N5, while if 24 KR-QN1 N-B6 ch 25... Bc7 26... Bc7 27... Bc7 28... Bc7 29... Bc7 30... Bc7 31... Bc7 32... Bc7 33... Bc7 34... Bc7 35... Bc7 36... Bc7 37... Bc7 38... Bc7 39... Bc7 40... Bc7 41... Bc7 42... Bc7 43... Bc7 44... Bc7 45... Bc7 46... Bc7 47... Bc7 48... Bc7 49... Bc7 50... Bc7

White lost on time.

Harry Golombek

# OUT AND ABOUT

## Course and kart - essentials for a Lilliputian race

Speed and simplicity are combined in

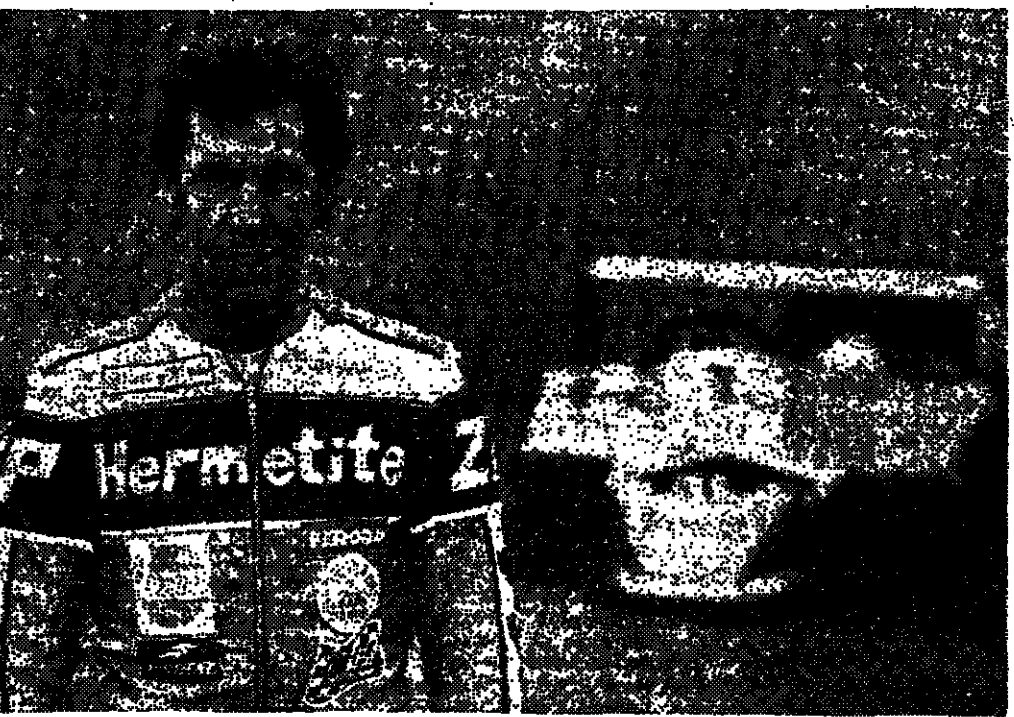
a sport which is now

well established.

Mary Wilson finds

the key to the big

success of karting



Speed merchant: British champion Martin Hines in the pits and (below) in action

Karting has come a long way since I was a child. I can remember hurtling around bumpy fields in a roughly constructed bone-shaker made from anything that came to hand. It was not much more than four wheels on a frame, driven by an old motor-mower engine.

So I was amazed by the sophistication of the karts when I went to the British finals at Snetterton, Norfolk, last month. They were short and stubby on fat little wheels, with the engine one side of the racing-style bucket seat, the petrol tank the other. Some had single-cylinder air-cooled engines, others were water-cooled twin-cylinder with small radiators at the back. The grander models had full bodywork, with names and numbers emblazoned all over. To a novice, it looked just like a Lilliputian Formula 1 race meeting.

There was a hive of activity. In the pits, karts were sitting on stands at work height having their plugs changed and being checked over. The smell of burning oil permeated the fresh country air, and every minute or two conversation was drowned as 60 karts screamed by.

Although I had not a clue which kart was which, I soon got pulled into the excitement of the race. A bunch of karts swooped positions so close I thought they must hit each other, and one tucked in the slipstream of another, suddenly overtaking in three quick movements - moving sideways, passing and slipping in front.

The enthusiasm which the sport engenders is infectious - and it will be much in evidence at Snetterton again this weekend during the finals of the Bridgestone Kart and Superkart 100cc national championships.

There are 10 classes in kart racing from the smallest 100cc karts which have no gears, through the most popular 125cc class with seven gears, to the

is that karting is affordable. You can race a Superkart for around £3,000 a year, after buying the equipment. The 100cc drivers can do it for under £1,000.

Children can start kart racing at 10, with two junior classes to join. What better way for them to learn the skills of driving, while introducing them to competitive racing. There is a Schools Karting Association which encourages pupils to build their own karts, learn about engines and hold their own meetings.

Many Formula 1 drivers such as Emerson Fittipaldi, Nelson Piquet and Derek Warwick began with karting, but with the advent of Superkarts the drift to motor racing has been halted. Superkarting has the advantage of being remarkably safe considering the speeds achieved.

The 100cc karts can reach speeds of 100 mph and race on special circuits which are short and twisty, so as to test their admirable cornering ability. The gearbox classes use the longer, straighter motor-racing circuits of Silverstone and Mallory Park.

Karting was invented by Art Ingels, an American, in 1956. It is ironic that 23 years later Martin Hines (who originally was and still is one of the moving forces behind Superkarting) was invited to Daytona, Florida, to advise Americans on how to establish kart racing nationally.

Karting's ruling body is the RAC Motor Sports Association, 31 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QH (01-235 8801). You need a licence to race, which you get from the RAC, and with this you receive the rules and regulations, addresses of clubs (there are 65) and a racing calendar.

A novice licence costs £5; it is valid for short circuit meetings only. For four meetings you race from the back of the grid and after each race your licence is signed if you have driven carefully and correctly. You are then eligible for an international short circuit and novice long circuit combined licence (£25). There are stringent restrictions in each class limiting the type and price of engine, chassis and wheels. New equipment for juniors starts at around £250 (£300 second-hand). In the gear-box classes it costs between £1,600 and £2,800, including full bodywork which is normally used on long circuits.

Entry fees are around £20 for long circuits, £10 for short circuits. For further information write to the RAC, or Zip Karts, Pinder Road, Hoddeston, Hertfordshire (SG9 4BS) who also publish the magazine *Kart & Superkart*.



Martin Hines, the current



Rock & jazz records of the month

REVIEW

# The crooner has such dignity but the chameleon disappoints

Richard Williams revels in the sure touch of Sinatra at his most compelling while Max Bell voices some doubts about Bowie

Frank Sinatra Sings For Only The Lonely (Capitol ED 26-138-1) Modern Jazz Quartet Echoes (Pablo Digital D2312-142)

"The songs I know, only the lonely know/Each melody recalls a love that used to be... Sammy Cahn's sombre epigraph stands at the head of the album that renders futile the word of last month's cheap-shot arguments about whether the chap with the tight toupee and the loose connexions should be allowed still to croon about the moon and June.

This collection of 12 songs, recorded in 1958, arranged and conducted by Nelson Riddle, and now remastered by a digital process that enriches the glow of voice and orchestration alike, represents nothing less than the textbook of torch song, the last word on the American ballad, an absolute pinnacle of popular music.

Those familiar only with the ring-a-ding-ding of Sinatra, the swinging lover for ever issuing fingers-snapping invitations to come fly with him, will scarcely recognize the dedicated artist on view here. From the sensational *commedia dell'arte* cover painting - the singer as Harlequin - to the final moment of "One For My Baby", when even the pianist has left the saloon, this work is cut from a single piece of the finest cloth: the first "concept album", perhaps, and certainly a master class in the task of pursuing and embellishing a theme over the course of 40 minutes or so.

That theme is loss and loneliness, yet Riddle and Sinatra resolutely maintain the most dignified of postures. Sombre yet stoic, discreet but moody without being maudlin, this is a far more likeable Sinatra - admirable, even - than the fellow who does it his way. Neither thick-skinned nor over-sensitive, the protagonist of *For Only The Lonely* seems to have life pretty well in proportion, which is largely to the credit of the writers of a series of marvellous lyrics. Faced with the wisdom - of Johnny Burke's lyric to "What's New", even the wisest might be forced to forget self-image for a moment and concentrate on the real job. "What's New", with its



Art and craft: Frank Sinatra, pictured at his peak in 1958, and David Bowie

butterscotch trombone obbligato and wrenching punch-line, is a highlight here. So are "Angel Eyes", where Sinatra begins with the chorus - "Drink up, all you lucky people" - instead of the verse, achieving a most dramatic effect. "It's A Lonesome Old Town", its first line prefaced by a stark solo bass-clarinett and "Spring is Here", with several examples of wonderfully imaginative phrasing.

Above all, though, there is Gordon Jenkins's remarkable "Goodbye", which single-handedly settled the matter over whether popular song can aspire to the condition of art half a dozen years before George Martin added a string quartet to Paul McCartney's "Yesterday". The most powerful three minutes of Sinatra's entire career, its positioning at the end of the first side of the album represents one of only two occasions on which the album lapses from perfection: one of those rare pieces so compelling that they can be followed onto the turntable only by themselves, it should have been made the finale to the album as a whole.

The other flaw? Perhaps I was unlucky in that I first heard "Blues in the Night" performed by Sammy Davis Jr, but it has always seemed to me - for all its authorship by Harold Arlen and Johnny Mercer - essentially bogus. I would happily replace it with, say, "I Can Get Along Without You Very Well" from *In The Wee Small Hours*, also just remastered and reissued (CAPS 1008) as part of the same valuable programme.

If the combined efforts of Sinatra and Riddle make the 1950s sound like an altogether more civilized place, then the reappearance of the Modern Jazz Quartet offers a potent whiff of nostalgia blended with a profound aesthetic reward in similar proportions.

After 22 years of unbroken activity, with only one change of personnel (and that in the very earliest days), the MJQ took most of the 1970s off. Until recently, there was no sign of a reunion: happily, however, the blandishments of a Japanese promoter proved too seductive, and the musicians found themselves enjoying the experience so much that what was initially conceived as a temporary arrangement has now become once again a full-time proposition.

The first studio recording in their new incarnation, *Eden*, shows all the parts in perfect working order, performing with pristine freshness a repertoire entirely true to the idiom the group created for itself 30 years ago.

Two of the three pieces contributed by John Lewis, the group's chief composer, are cunningly arranged jigsaws which make the most of the group's matchless internal balance, while Milt Jackson and Percy Heath both provide tunes which demonstrate how firmly, for all the European-style flourish of its surfaces, the group has always been grounded in the blues.

Lewis's piano, proverbially well mannered yet with the trace of a whimsical smile lingering on the corner of each phrase, continues to provide the perfect foil for Milt Jackson's rhythmically vivacious, melodically extravagant vibraphone. For the rest, the suite track would be better in a different context, with, say, Jim Morrison singing it, while "Tumble

David Bowie Tonight (EMI EL 24 0277 1) Aztec Camera Knife (WEA 240 483 1) Johnny Adams From The Heart (Demon Records Fren 26) Neville Brothers Neville-Ization (Black Top BT 1031)

and Twirl" is a stinker - Bowie at his most banal, his lyrics are a ludicrous self-indulgence, presenting a rich man's perspective of decadence in Third World Borneo. Musically, it flatters to deceive, being an ill-judged cross between the Stones, Spandau Ballet and Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young.

Despite its high points, *Tonight* is disappointing overall, perhaps because Bowie's choice of covers gives it a disjointed structure. His version of Brian Wilson and Tony Asher's "God Only Knows" (from *Pet Sounds*) is an idiosyncrasy that doesn't work. Bowie croons the vocal where once the Beach Boys harmonized so exquisitely, the net result is an arrangement reminiscent of his own "Kooks".

Whatever one's feelings towards Bowie, his influence on songwriters of the past 10 years is undeniable. Roddy Frame, teenage brains behind the Scottish band Aztec Camera, may not seem to be a suitable case for the Bowie treatment. He is more often compared with British country troubadours like Elvis Costello, but the stamp is there in the elongated puns and images that occur throughout his second album, *Knife*, particularly in the ambitious title track and the painful rambling of "The Back Door To Heaven".

The better moments are excellent. "Still On Fire" recombines with the energy of Frame's earlier work while the purer country phrasing of "Backwards And Forwards" or the folksy Beatlesque strumming of "The Birth Of The True Story" are pretty and decorative.

The album builds up to "Knife" itself, but the last cut is not the deepest. The "meaningful" semi-progressive bridge, featuring the dreaded fretless bass, sounds like Pink Floyd on an off day. Fortunately, Roddy Frame is gifted enough to whet the appetite again after *Knife*'s blunt edge.

The most soulful records of the month come from New Orleans, so often America's forgotten city when the accolades for guts and passion are awarded. Louisiana music is just as potent as anything to emanate from the more fashionable cities.



Art and craft: Frank Sinatra, pictured at his peak in 1958, and David Bowie

Johnny Adams' *From The Heart* illustrates the New Orleans brand of blues. The album is full of savoury delicacies and swampy snap all sung by Adams in the relaxed style that earned him the nickname, "The Tan Canary". It features Adams alongside luminaries like Vivian "Red" Tyler on tenor and guitarist Walter "Wolfgang" Washington. The results, in such pearls as Percy Mayfield's "We Don't See Eye To Eye" or Mae Rebennack's "Teach Me To Forget", make this the best album of its kind since Albert King's *Va Blues*.

The Neville Brothers' *Neville-Ization* is simply sublime; the most exciting record I've heard all year. The Nevilles are a New Orleans institution. Art and Cyril Neville were founder members of the Meters, while brother Ivan carved out a career as a solo soul singer.

The cover depicts the Nevilles clashing the cane of Big Chief Jolly, the late George Landry whose band The Wild Telephopians, influenced Mardi Gras for an age. The plastic gags, even further to cementing a fine tradition.

The sound of the Nevilles now, as with the Meters before, is powerful. You don't have to know about second-line strut to sway to their version of "Fever" or to swoon to their cover of Bobby Womack's "Woman's Gotta Have It".

Then again, they can bring a magical simplicity to the protest of "Fear, Hate, Envy, Jealousy", then channel gear for a boiling interpretation of Duke Ellington's "Caravan". Balancing the covers, Aaron sings his theme song "Tell It Like It Is" and makes it seem brand new, while the Meters' own "Africa" brings the disc to a close on a note of sheer joy.

It is almost impossible to believe that this is all recorded live at Tipitina's, so vibrant are the tones and textures. *Neville-Ization* represents pure soul without gimmicks. New Orleans music of this quality can't be beaten.

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GALLERIES

THE WEEK

## Homely touches in the Brontë drama

There have been passionate storms of late on the Yorkshire moors, all about whether the National Portrait Gallery should lead the sole surviving group portrait of the Brontë sisters to Haworth. The Brontë Society put in a request, whereby the gallery refused on grounds of its popularity in London and the fact that it was unfit for travel.

Today, the clouds have cleared and the painting is at Haworth for the first time in more than 100 years. "It is not really going home", says Susan Foister, a curator at the NPG. "It's part of a touring exhibition going to three different places." It can be seen from today until November 5 in the exhibition room at the parsonage, and subsequently at Bradford and Sheffield.

Even before this tug-of-love episode, the portrait had a fascinating history. Painted by Bramwell, the only brother of Charlotte, Emily and Anne in about 1834, it was taken by Charlotte's husband, Mr A. B. Nicholls, to Ireland after his father-in-law's death in 1861.

There, as the story goes, he folded it up, pushed it on top of a wardrobe and forgot about it. His second wife found it there after his death in 1906 and sold it to the NPG.

Today, although dramatically succeeding in capturing the intense personalities of the sisters, the painting's appearance is more archaeological than artistic. Its matt surface resembles a fresco; Mr Nicholls's folds give the effect of an ancient manuscript. On close inspection it looks as though small fragments of paint, particularly on the folds, might easily chip off. But now the NPG's restorers say it is in an "exceptionally strong" condition, adding that it has been well retained earlier this century, as long as it remains protected by glass, they say, it is fit for travel.

Nobody has ever claimed that the painting has great artistic merit, although Ms Foister says there are traces of fine under-drawing beneath. When asked whether she had portraits of her family, Charlotte said no, possibly because she did not title. When the NPG took an infra-red photograph of it in 1957, they discovered that Bramwell had included a self-portrait between Emily and Charlotte, but that he had painted it out.



All in the family: Bramwell Brontë's portrait of his three sisters. He painted himself out of the picture

As part of the exhibition package the NPG is providing a recent infra-red photograph which shows Bramwell's shadowy presence all the more dramatically, and photographs of portraits of Charlotte's contemporaries in London. Also on show is a fragment of another Bramwell work showing Emily in profile, and a photograph presumed to be of Charlotte, found recently in their archive.

Finally there is the well-known society portrait drawing of Charlotte by George Richmond, executed in 1850 when she was the sole surviving sibling, famous, but soon to die herself. It may be more competent than Bramwell's but it has none of the presence.

**Sarah Jane Checkland** can be seen at the Brontë Portraits, Haworth, West Yorks, from today until Nov 5, 11am-5.30pm daily. Then at the Charlotte Hall, Bradford, Nov 10-Jan 8, 1985, and at Graves Art Gallery, Sheffield, Jan 15-Feb 23.

Selected

**DÜRER IN DUBLIN**  
Goethe Institute, Exhibition Road, London SW7 (S81 3344). Until Oct 28, Mon-Fri noon-6pm, Sat 10am-1pm.  
Touring exhibition of 95 fine Dürer woodcuts and engravings from the collection which the copper magnate Sir Alfred Chester Beatty gave to the Irish nation in 1950. Dürer devoted more attention to printmaking than painting because it could spread his Christian message more widely. Most astonishing is the minute detail of the engravings, for example in his "Adam and Eve" of 1504. His imagination is also very much in evidence, as seen in his selection of tragicomic monsters in the "Whore of Babylon".

**WYNNDHAM LEWIS: THE TWENTIES**  
Anthony D'Ottavio Gallery, 2 and 23 Dering Street, New Bond Street, London W1 (S29 1578). Until Oct 12, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-1pm.  
The second stage in D'Ottavio's tribute to Wyndham Lewis dwells on the 1920s when he was still hard at work although no longer leader of the Vorticists. A striking portrait of Edith Sitwell, on loan from the Tate, provides the focal point: it is extended until the end of the month because of popular demand.

scenes, such as "Boxing at Juan-Las-Pins".

**HENRI MATISSE: SCULPTURE AND DRAWINGS**  
Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1 (S28 3144). Until Dec 3, Mon-Wed 10am-6pm, Thurs-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun noon-6pm.  
A show that concentrates on all the effort behind the apparently effortless masterpieces, representing work from every stage in Matisse's career.

**WILLIAM MORRIS AND THE MIDDLE AGES**  
Whitehead Art Gallery, University of Manchester, Whitworth Park (061 273 4885). Until Dec 8, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Thurs 10am-6pm.  
Show to mark the 150th anniversary of Morris's birth, with loans from all over the British Isles. Illustrates the period of Victorian Gothic revival with works by Pugin, Rossetti and Burges and a number of room sets bringing together furniture, textiles and paintings made for Morris's Red House.

**THE GLASGOW STYLE 1890-1920**  
Glasgow Museums and Art Galleries, Kelvingrove, Glasgow (041 334 1134). Until Oct 28, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-5pm.  
Originally scheduled to end tomorrow, this show is being extended until the end of the month because of popular demand.



Faces of the fifties: The actress Siobhan McKenna and Gerald Hamilton, the model for Mr Norris in Christopher Isherwood's *Mr Norris Changes Trains*. They are included in the exhibition of John Deakin's pictures at the Victoria and Albert Museum

Photography

**JOHN DEAKIN: THE SALVAGE OF A PHOTOGRAPHER**  
Henry Cole Wing, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London SW7 (S89 8571). Until Jan 20, Mon-Thurs 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm.  
To Edwin Smith's beauty can reside in the marvellous truth, such as nettes pushing through the slats of a neglected seat at Rousham. Smith considered himself an architect, painter and draughtsman rather than a photographer (in fact he never admitted to being a professional photographer until the year of his death) and he achieved a remarkable standard. Many of the photographs on show are well known from his books, others have been brewed from the 60,000 negatives due to come to the museum from Smith's widow, Olive Cook. A book has also been published by Thames and Hudson, price £18.

**DAVID BAILEY: NUDES 1961-1984**  
Olympus Gallery, 24 Princes Street, London W1 (491 7591). Opens Tues, until Nov 9, Mon-Fri 11am-6.30pm, Sat 10am-6pm.  
I confess to being perplexed by Bailey's recent nudes. They have a certain innovation and style but ultimately deal harshly with women, binding and masking them, impersonalizing and desexing them. I am not sure they offer a critique of traditional attitudes towards women or merely exploit those very same attitudes, couched as they are in the language of aggression.

**JOSEF KOUDELKA**  
Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1 (S28 3144). Until Dec 3, Mon-Wed 10am-6pm, Thurs-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun noon-6pm.  
Koudelka is a solitary figure who is difficult to pin down, living as he does a nomadic existence in Europe, following gypsy festivals and religious events. His best known pictures are of these events but also on show here are more personal works, still lifes and landscapes. Not to be missed.

**EDWIN SMITH 1935-1971**  
Henry Cole Wing, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London SW7 (S89 8571). Until Jan 20, Mon-Thurs 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm.

will be a bleak year for illford if this is all they can come up with, as it does not come anywhere near the quality of their previous calendars by photographers such as Bill Brandt and Arnold Newman.

**CORNEL LUCAS RETROSPECTIVE**  
Stills Gallery, 105 High Street, Edinburgh (031 557 1140). Until Oct 20, Tues-Sat 10.30am-5pm.  
Eighty-eight wonderful portraits of filmstars such as Brigitte Bardot, Marlene Dietrich and Gregory Peck by Cornel Lucas, who worked at Pinewood Studios for 10 years from 1946, a period he describes

as the golden age of cinema. Glamorous and fascinating images.

**EASTINGTON: A DURHAM MINING VILLAGE**  
Side Gallery, 9 Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (0632 322288). Until Oct 21, Tues-Fri 11am-6pm, Sat-Sun 11am-5pm.  
A portrait of the life of a mining village by photographer Bruce Rae whose work, while it could not be described as exceptional, has some interesting qualities.

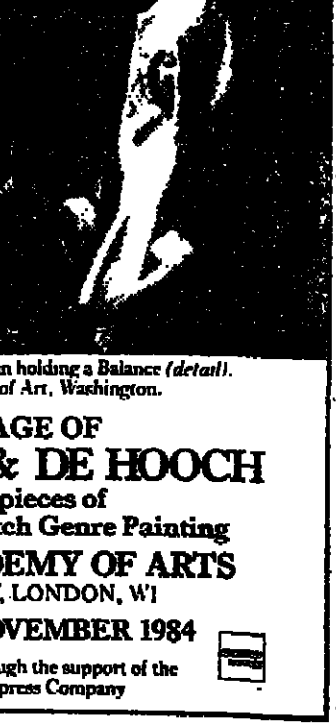
**THE FACE OF CRAFT**  
British Crafts Council, 43 Earltam Street, London WC2 (S36 6993). Until Oct 27, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat 11am-5pm.  
Portraits of craftsmen by Philip Sayer who, through dramatic lighting and an intuitive feel for design, produces wonderful photographs which explore the relationship between his subjects and their environment.

**ILFORD 1985 CALENDAR/PRINCE ANDREW**  
Barbican Art Gallery, London EC2 (S38 4141). Until Oct 28, Tues-Sat 10am-7pm, Sun noon-6pm.  
A poor show, redeemed by its locations - Frogmore, Sandringham, Balmoral. There is a touch of arrogance in Prince Andrew's instructions to his printer, Gosh Noon. The photographs, mostly landscapes and still lifes, are pictorialist and little more. They lack imagination and have the feel of a first-year student to them - indeed it comes as no surprise to learn that Andrew has been taking pictures for only about a year 1985

Michael Young

Johnannes Vermeer. Woman holding a Balance (detail). National Gallery of Art, Washington.

**THE AGE OF VERMEER & DE HOOCH**  
Masterpieces of 17th Century Dutch Genre Painting  
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS  
PICCADILLY, LONDON, W1  
UNTIL 18 NOVEMBER 1984  
Made possible through the support of the American Express Company



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# Entertainments

**BARBICAN HALL**  
Barbican Centre, Silk Street, EC2Y 8DS  
01-638 2851 / 528 8795  
Telephone Bookings: 10am-8pm 7 days a week  
Closed on Thursdays and Fridays

Monday October 8 7.30pm	OPERA GALA NIGHT London Concert Orchestra, conducted by Robert Ziegler. Program: Verdi's <i>Macbeth</i> , Wagner's <i>Die Walküre</i> , and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.
Tuesday October 9 7.30pm	VIENNA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conductor: Claudio Abbado. Program: Beethoven's <i>Symphony No. 4</i> and <i>Symphony No. 5</i> , and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.
Wednesday October 10 7.30pm	VIENNA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conductor: Claudio Abbado. Program: Beethoven's <i>Symphony No. 4</i> and <i>Symphony No. 5</i> , and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.
Thursday October 11 7.30pm	VIENNA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conductor: Claudio Abbado. Program: Beethoven's <i>Symphony No. 4</i> and <i>Symphony No. 5</i> , and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.
Friday October 12 7.30pm	VIENNA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conductor: Claudio Abbado. Program: Beethoven's <i>Symphony No. 4</i> and <i>Symphony No. 5</i> , and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**RAYMOND GUBBAY presents**  
**TONIGHT at 8 pm**  
**OPERA GALA NIGHT**  
LONDON CONCERT ORCHESTRA conducted by ROBERT ZIEGLER  
Program: Verdi's *Macbeth*, Wagner's *Die Walküre*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**WEDNESDAY NEXT in October at 8 pm**  
**YEHU MENUHN**  
LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA conducted by YEHU MENUHN  
Program: Beethoven's *Symphony No. 4* and *Symphony No. 5*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**SATURDAY 10 OCTOBER at 8 pm**  
**JOHANN STRAUSS GALA**  
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA conducted by JOHANN STRAUSS II  
Program: Strauss's *Waltzes*, *Polkas*, and *Marches*.

**WEDNESDAY 11 OCTOBER at 8 pm**  
**RUSSIAN NIGHT**  
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA conducted by VILHELM FINE  
Program: Tchaikovsky's *Symphony No. 4* and *Symphony No. 5*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**CLAUDIO ABBADO**  
conductor  
**LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**  
Program: Beethoven's *Symphony No. 4* and *Symphony No. 5*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**RUDOLF SERKIN piano**  
Program: Beethoven's *Symphony No. 4* and *Symphony No. 5*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**VICTOR HOFMEIER**  
conductor  
**LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**  
Program: Beethoven's *Symphony No. 4* and *Symphony No. 5*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA**  
Program: Beethoven's *Symphony No. 4* and *Symphony No. 5*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**CITY OF LONDON SINFONIA**  
Program: Beethoven's *Symphony No. 4* and *Symphony No. 5*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**HANDEL'S MESSIAH**  
Program: Beethoven's *Symphony No. 4* and *Symphony No. 5*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**STANISLAW SKROWACZEWSKI**  
conductor  
**VIENNA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**  
Program: Beethoven's *Symphony No. 4* and *Symphony No. 5*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**JEAN-BERNARD POMMIER**  
conductor  
**VIENNA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**  
Program: Beethoven's *Symphony No. 4* and *Symphony No. 5*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**VIENNA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**  
Program: Beethoven's *Symphony No. 4* and *Symphony No. 5*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**BRAMHUS TRAGIC OVERTURE**  
Program: Beethoven's *Symphony No. 4* and *Symphony No. 5*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**BEETHOVEN 'EMPEROR' PIANO CONCERTO**  
Program: Beethoven's *Symphony No. 4* and *Symphony No. 5*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**BRAMHUS SYMPHONY NO. 4**  
Program: Beethoven's *Symphony No. 4* and *Symphony No. 5*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**St John's Smith Square**  
Program: Beethoven's *Symphony No. 4* and *Symphony No. 5*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

**SINGERS OF LONDON**  
Program: Beethoven's *Symphony No. 4* and *Symphony No. 5*, and a selection of songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

## THEATRES

Albany 555 5775 or 577 6555/5775	ON BOY, WHAT A BOO! (P. O'NEILL) Daily Mat. 2.30pm, 7.30pm, 9.30pm. 10.30pm. 11.30pm.
Barbican 01-638 2851 / 528 8795	A RAPTURED WELCOME for SANDY WILSON'S "WONDERFUL MUSICAL" Mail on Sunday
Cambridge 236 1111	THE BOY FRIEND PETER SELLERS, PENELOPE WILTON "BLISSFULLY FUNNY" Times "A KIPPING SHOW" D. Tel.
Lyric 236 1111	THE BOY FRIEND PETER SELLERS, PENELOPE WILTON "BLISSFULLY FUNNY" Times "A KIPPING SHOW" D. Tel.
Lyric 236 1111	THE BOY FRIEND PETER SELLERS, PENELOPE WILTON "BLISSFULLY FUNNY" Times "A KIPPING SHOW" D. Tel.

**TOP PEOPLE**  
A New Comedy  
by Michael Crichton  
Directed by Michael Crichton  
Premiere on Oct 11 at 8pm. 10.30pm. 11.30pm.

**INTIMATE EXCHANGES**  
A New Comedy  
by Michael Crichton  
Directed by Michael Crichton  
Premiere on Oct 11 at 8pm. 10.30pm. 11.30pm.

**APOLLO 13**  
A New Comedy  
by Michael Crichton  
Directed by Michael Crichton  
Premiere on Oct 11 at 8pm. 10.30pm. 11.30pm.

**THE MOST KILLING**  
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**THE MOST KILLING**  
A New Comedy  
by Michael Crichton  
Directed by Michael Crichton  
Premiere on Oct 11 at 8pm. 10.30pm. 11.30pm.

**APOLLO 13**  
A New Comedy  
by Michael Crichton  
Directed by Michael Crichton  
Premiere on Oct 11 at 8pm. 10.30pm. 11.30pm.

## Mildness and menace in town

### Films on TV

Of Alfred Hitchcock's 53 films, the one usually considered to be his favourite is *Shadow of a Doubt*, made in 1943. When this was put to him by Francois Truffaut, Hitchcock denied it, but not very strongly. Certainly it was a picture for which he had a particular affection.

Showing on BBC2 on Friday (11.45pm-1.35am), *Shadow of a Doubt* was the sixth film Hitchcock directed after leaving Britain for a new career in America and it came at an opportune time. Hitchcock found the Hollywood studio system constricting after his relative freedom in England and his films - with his reputation - suffered.

There was no doubting the professional gloss or the astute craftsmanship but some of the old pace and flair was missing. *Shadow of a Doubt* is a high-class thriller in the British idiom, for all its felicitous touches, somewhat laboured.

For *Shadow of a Doubt* Hitchcock took a crucial decision: to get out of the studio and shoot as much as possible on location. The small town at the centre of the story must be an actual American town, not a set. Hitchcock set out to find one.

His choice fell on Santa Rosa in northern California and he spent much time there, soaking up atmosphere and detail. Local people were brought in to advise and many of them took part in the film as extras. Much of the force of *Shadow of a Doubt* derives from the impact of extraordinary events on this quiet, ordinary, convincingly observed community.

Hitchcock's other stroke of inspiration was his choice of screenwriter, the playwright Thornton Wilder. Hitchcock had admired Wilder's play, *Our Town*, and though Wilder had not written for the cinema before, the two men got on splendidly. They worked together in the mornings and then



Welcome home: Teresa Wright meets Joseph Cotten

Wilder would go off on his own, sketching out scenes in a school exercise book.

Wilder completed the last few pages on his way to military service with the United States Army. Hitchcock was pleased with the result but thought it

Also recommended  
That's Entertainment! (1974) Compulsive compilation of clips from the great MGM musicals, introduced by Astaire, Crosby, Kelly and others (Channel 4, today, 2.30-4.50pm).

The Man Who Fell to Earth (1976) David Bowie as the mysterious visitor from another planet in Nicholas Roeg's enigmatic sci-fi thriller (BBC2, tomorrow, 10.10pm-12.30am).

The Sun Shines Bright (1953) John Ford's lyrical tribute to small-town America with Charles Winninger as the aging judge up for reelection (BBC2, Mon, 3.45-5.15pm).

Broken Blossoms (1919) Lillian Gish as the tragic heroine of D. W. Griffith's classic melodrama (Channel 4, Wed, 9-10.50pm).

Shipyard Sally (1939) Grace Fields, in her last British film, trying to save a Clydeside shipyard (Channel 4, Thurs, 5.30-7pm).

along with Varèse's *Density 21.5*. Varèse's *Sequences* and Bruckner's *High Art* for piccolo.

BEAT'S CIRCE  
Tues, 7.30pm, British Music Information Centre, 10 Stratford Place, London W1 (499 8587). The London premiere of Beat's Circe is given by Henry Myerscough (viola) and John White (cello), together with Baker's *Scylla*, Moore's *Variations*, Wood's *Intermezzos*, Hedges's *Sonatina* and Joubert's *Sonata*. Admission free!

NASH ENSEMBLE  
Wed, 7pm, Wigmore Hall, London W1 (835 2141). Members of the Nash Ensemble begin with Beethoven's *Concerto for Piano and Orchestra* and then, after a pause, continue at 7.45pm with Rossini's *Wind Quartet No. 1*, Mozart's *Clarinet Quintet*, Pizzetti's *La Canzone*, songs by Respighi (Jill Gomez, soprano) and Debussy's *Jeune Fille*. Admission free!

GUSTAVE FENYO  
Wed, 7.30pm, Royal Scottish Academy of Music, St George's Place, Glasgow (041 332 4101). Gustave Fenyo offers a demanding programme centred on Brahms's *Piano Sonata Op 5* but with an interesting list of other works including *Aux Cygnes* by Debussy, *Les Femmes d'Alger* by Cezanne, and *Les Femmes d'Alger* by Cezanne. Admission free!

ROSSINI, VIVALDI  
Wed, 7.30pm, Purcell Room The Royal Chamber Orchestra and various soloists perform quantities of Rossini's *Il Mio Bel Foco*, Rossini's *String Sonata No 1* and excerpts from Albinoni's *Vespreta e Pimpinone* in aid of BUAV Against All Animal Experiments.

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA  
Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (836 3161). John Copley's production of Massenet's *Manon* returns to the repertoire tonight and there at 7pm, the Canadian soprano Frances Ginter in the title role and with Anthony Rolfe Johnson singing his first Des Grieux. Henry Lewis, of New York Met fame, makes his debut in the Coliseum pit. On Wed and next Sat, at the usual time of 7.30pm, Graham Vick's controversial new production of *Madam Butterfly* takes to the stage, directed by its Japanese director, and with Janice Cairns as Cio Cio San in place of Linda Eather Gray as originally advertised. There will be one last performance this time round of *The Barber of Seville* on Friday at 7.30pm.

GLYNDEBOURNE TOUR  
Glyndebourn, Levea, Sussex (0273 812411). Tues-Fri at 7pm. The Glyndebourn tour of Oxford.

Steve Lacy gives his *Kabuki* Boogie at the Bloomsbury Theatre (Sun). Extensive dance are at Nottingham and Peterborough and the acrobatic dance group The Kosh can be seen at Crewe and Warrington.

SECOND STRIDE  
Brighton, Gardner Centre, University of Sussex (0273 885861). Wed, Fri and Oct 13 at 7.45pm. This successful group comes together for their third tour with two new works by its joint directors. Slothian Davies has created hers in collaboration with designer photographer David Buckland. Ian Spink's is made in association with composer Orlando Gough and designer Antony McDonald and takes Hitchcock's film *Notorious* as its starting point.

JANET SMITH  
Westwell-on-Sea, Palace Theatre (0702 342564). Tues-Thurs at 8pm, Fri at 8.15pm, Oct 13 at 2.30 and 8pm. A new work by Janet Smith, *Signs of Another Sun*, is premiered on a programme (Tues-Thurs) with her Tchaikovsky *Con Spirito*, her Lowry ballet *Another Man*

### Programme choice

HAYDN IN LONDON: A cameo of Joseph Haydn's visits to London in the 1790s, including the composer's crisp comments on the English and relevant music, including the "London" Symphony, No 104, a rarely heard chamber arrangement by Haydn's empress, Jozsef Salomon. Presented by the harpsichordist and conductor, Christopher Hogwood. BBC2, today, 7.25-8.20pm.

BLUE MONEY: Chippy comedy thriller, written by Stewart Parker, about a cab driver and aspiring rock star who finds a case of banknotes in his cab and cannot resist the temptation to make off with it. Terry Curran plays the man on the run, Debbie Bishop is his girl friend and Billy Connolly, hitch-hiker they pick up on the way. All ITV regions, tomorrow, 9.45-10.20pm.

TENKO: You would have thought they had suffered enough but here they are back to another 10 episodes, these cunning women prisoners held by the Japanese. At least it is 1945 and the end of the war. BBC1, tomorrow, 9.15-10.10pm.

THINKING ALOUD: Later day version of *The Brains Trust*, a radio hit of the 1950s. The chairman is Bryan Magee and the panel for the first programme includes Lord Balfour of Leitherton, the historian, Bernard Williams, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, Marina Warner, the writer and critic, and Kenneth Annand, the novelist. BBC2, tomorrow, 5.20-6pm.

A FRAGMENT OF MEMORY: A portrait of the artist as a young man, the film maker Michael Ondaatje. The programme is based on his first novel, *The Englishman's Boy*, and photographs he shot at the time and in student days. Channel 4, Mon 9-10pm.

A SHRED OF EVIDENCE: A new police television into the forensic science laboratories of Scotland Yard where 200 experts hunt for clues among the bodies, the bullets and the bloodstains. Investigation covers a broken body in the shooting of WPC Valerie Fletcher outside the Lydon Estate and the murder of the actor, Peter Area. All ITV regions, Tues, 10.30-11.30pm.

MORGAN'S BOY: Eight-part drama series by Alan Bleasdale about a teenage boy (Mark Healy) who leaves a broken body in the shooting of WPC Valerie Fletcher outside the Lydon Estate and the murder of the actor, Peter Area. All ITV regions, Tues, 10.30-11.30pm.

THE DANTINES  
Tues, Edinburgh, Hoochie Coochie Club. Arguably the best of the pop band to be found on Newcastle's enterprising Kitchenware label. The Dantes' jug band humour has acquired a new edge with the recent release of "Trouble Town".

BOURNEMOUTH/BAMERT  
Thurs, 8pm, Guildhall, Civic Centre, Southampton (0703 32501). The Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra gives rather a good programme, with Debussy's complete *Images*, both Ravel piano concertos (soloist, Kim Wozniak) and Beethoven's *Carnaval Roman* Overture. Matthias Bamert conducts.

TUBE SCULPTURE  
Fri, 7.30pm, Netfield Hall. The Netfield Festival continues with a concert titled "Tube Sculpture" consisting of Casselley's *Duo*, Harrison's *Lullaby*, Desorcher's *Concert Study II*, Turbulence and the world premiere of his *Pandemonium*. There at 9.30pm, Rhenquist's *Music from Our Climate*, Bianco's *Tanidos*, Clarke's *Awakening* and Berger's *Pocketful of Posies* will all receive a hearing.

THE BELLS  
Fri, 7.30pm, Festival Hall. Rachmaninov's *The Bells*, possibly his greatest work, is performed by the BBC Symphony Orchestra and London Philharmonic Choir under Mark Elder. It is preceded by Strauss's *Die Feuerspieler* and Muldowney's *Piano Concerto* (Peter Donohoe, soloist).

EVERYTHING BUT THE GIRL  
Mon, Birmingham, Powerhouse (021 643 4715). After the deceptively soft side of their *Eden* album Ben Watt and Tracy Thorn reveal their true bitter-sweet colours on "Native Land", the best of the current set of the GLC discs. Latin American rhythms, cool singing, plucked guitars, what more do you want?

HANDS! ROCKS! JOHNNY THUNDER & THE HEARTBREAKERS  
Wed, Manchester, Hacienda (021 236 5051); Thurs, Newcastle, Mayfair (0632 323109); Fri, Sheffield, Polytechnic (0742 20511). Compare and contrast the original New York Dolls guitarist with his offspring and another assault on "Heartbreak Hotel", the song which has become his unfinished symphony. A night of harrowing horror and triple X rock 'n' roll should bring the ever growing arm of Velvet Underground fanatics out of their gloomy closets.

WELSH NATIONAL OPERA  
Grand Theatre, Singleton Street, Swansea (0792 55141). Tues-Oct 13 at 7.30pm. The touring season stops at Swansea with four operas from the company's lively autumn repertoire. On Wed a single performance of Verdi's *Ernani*, conducted by Martin Armstrong and with Marie Bjornson's stunning, Velasquez-inspired sets; on Tues and Thurs Andrei Serban's merry *Merry Widow* on Fri *La Boheme* with Anna Williams-King and Arthur Davies; and on Oct 13, Martin's powerful Greek *Passion*.

Concerts: Max Harrison; Rock & Jazz: Max Bell; Opera: Hilary Finch; Dance: John Percival

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# THE WEEK

## Sport

**ROPEAN GRAND PRIX:** Eight years ago a spectacular crash on a Nurburgring motor racing circuit in West Germany left the driver, Niki Lauda, close to death. But he survived to make an astonishing comeback and tomorrow he returns to the Nurburgring on the verge of his third world championship. The race covered on *Sunday Grandstand*, 3C1, from 2.30, with highlights on 3C2, 9.35-10.10pm.

**10K DE L'ARC DE TRIOMPHE:** Les have won the famous French race for the last five years. It is Lester Piggott's favourite to seek the sequence on the colt *Enosco*. If he does, it will be his fifth win in the event. The main challenge could come from the French-trained Northern Trick, ridden by the American, Cashmussen. The race starts tomorrow at 4.20pm and there is a coverage on BBC1.

**ATCH OF THE DAY LIVE:** There could be a treat for football fans on Fri when the league fixture between Tottenham Hotspur and Liverpool is televised on White Hart Lane. These two clubs have made a fine start to the season and should thoroughly test Liverpool side struggling to find its best form. BBC1, 7.05-8pm.

## Auctions

**ROYAL BEVERAGES:** A Meissen office and chocolate service which belonged to the late King Umberto of Italy comes up for sale on Jes. The king had a passion for historical souvenirs of his family. The service dates from 1775 and according to family tradition as a present from King Antonio I of Ardenne. The sale of continental armchairs has many other rare objects. 35 New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080). Viewing



Bags of brass and buttons: Tuba players promenade outside the Albert Hall and Pearly Kings and Queens bear harvest gifts at St Martin-in-the Fields (see Other events)



## Other events

**BEST OF BRASS:** More than 2000 amateur brass band players are taking part in the National Brass Band Championships of Great Britain. The lower section bands compete today and the event reaches its climax tomorrow afternoon with the championship section bands. Tonight (8pm) there is a gala concert featuring massed bands and the South Coast. Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7. Tickets and information from: 580 0080.

**PARADE OF PEARLS:** An opportunity to see London's pearly kings and queens (not to mention princes and princesses) en masse and in their full regalia as they take part in the Pearly Harvest Festival Service. The public is welcome and no tickets are required. St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London WC2. Tomorrow, 3pm. Information: 930 0089.

**BEST OF GLASS:** Pieces by Britain's leading craftsmen and craftspeople in glass are on display in the annual exhibition of the Guild of Glass Engravers. One of the highlights last year was Peter Dreiser's "The Price of Oil", a brilliant interpretation by the country's top copper-wheel engraver; and similar show stoppers are promised this time. Leighton House, 12 Holland Park Road, London W14. Opens Mon, 6pm. Until Oct 27, Mon-Fri 11am-6pm, Sat 11am-5pm. Information: 580 6552.

**GOING FOR GOLD:** Professional jewellers and goldsmiths are selling work at prices from £10 to £2,000 at the Goldsmiths' Fair. There are 80 stands and the emphasis is on small work; among the items are a silver vanity mirror with 24 carat gold inlay (1943), a creamer with mouse and wheat ear detail (1945) and a hand-formed spoon with gold inlay (1920). Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, London EC2 (066 7010). Tuesday, Sat 10.30am-5pm; Wed, Fri 10.30am-7.30pm.

## THEATRE

### Farcical features of life at the top

he top people in the new comedy by Richard O'Brien, re those in the film world, the art who inhabit the newspaper column and they are a truly unpleasant lot.

They are also fairly true to life, according to Michael White, who is to present the play with the Little Theatre of Comedy company at the Ambassadors Theatre. "Some are stereotypes, but you could imagine them based on real people. They are very exaggerated versions of the real thing."

*Top People* is not the first to combine the talents of O'Brien and White, they also worked together on *The Rocky Horror Show*, which is still being performed in various parts of the world. 10 years after it was written, "The Royal Court were going to put it on but did not have enough money. They needed only a minute amount but they asked me to underwrite it. I co-produced the show and moved it to the West End", White explains.

For *Top People*, O'Brien's agent contacted White and said he thought it was a very funny play. "I read it and agreed, and decided that I wanted a firm backing for a theatre. One of the difficulties in putting on a show is that you cannot fix a date, and with *Top People* I wanted to know I had a launching pad."

With that in mind, White showed the script to Thelma

Holt of the Little Theatre of Comedy. The result is that after a short tour to Cambridge, Oxford and the University of Warwick, the comedy opens at the Ambassadors on Thursday. It will have a six-week run there, and "then we will see. I never make predictions in this business", White says cautiously. The show has provoked different responses in different places but in general it has gone down well.

*The Rocky Horror Show* was hard to define and White has difficulty describing the new play. "Like all farce or humour it has a reality. It is the real world carried to extremes, a comedy with farcical undertones, but it has a good underlying toughness about it. Much as you may dislike the world it describes, you cannot pretend it does not exist."

O'Brien, who is also directing it in a production supervised by Julian Hope, originally wrote one part - the hero of an epic movie - for himself, but decided he could not take it on. Now he has reinstated himself because "only he could play the part as he had written it", White says.

Christopher Warman

*Top People* previews at the Ambassadors (836 6111) on Wed at 8pm and opens Thurs at 8pm. Then Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5.30 and 8.30pm.



Game for a laugh: Jane Howe and Peter Blythe in *Top People*

## In preview

**BLOCKHEADS:** The team which created *Snoopy* - *The Musical* now brings us a musical about film comedians Laurel and Hardy. Mark Hadfield is Stan Laurel, Kenneth H. Waller is Oliver Hardy. Book by Michael Landwehr, Kay Cole, Arthur Whitehead; lyrics by Hal Hackaday, music by Alexander Peckanov, choreography by Kay Cole, directed by Arthur Whitehead. Margo Nicol. Mermaid Theatre, Puddle Dock London EC4 (235 5588). Previews Mon - Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri at 5 and 8.15pm, Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Sat at 3pm. Opens Oct 17 at 7pm.

## Openings

**LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST:** Edward Petherbridge, Emily Richard, Kenneth Branagh, Harold Innocent, Frank Middlemass, Roger Rees, Josephine Simon, directed by Barry Kyle in a new production which is the last of the season in the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire (0789 295623). Previews today at 1.30 and 7.30pm, Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. Opens Wed at 7pm, Thurs at 7.30pm. In repertory.

**MACBETH:** Malcolm Tierney has the title role in a production which features several black actors. Including Brian Bower, Shogho Shodeinde, T-Bone Wilson and Jeffrey Kissoon. David Thacker directs. Young Vic, 68 The Cut, London SE1 (028 5365). Opens Thurs at 8pm, until Nov 17. Mon-Sat at 7.30pm (Press night Oct 18 at 7pm); matinees Wed and Fri at 2pm.

**TEA IN A CHINA CUP:** Sphinx company present a play which has had a great success in Ireland both

North and South: the story of three generations of a working class Protestant family in Belfast, 1839-1972, narrated by one woman of the third generation. Written and directed by Christina Reid. Cast includes Margaret D'Arcy, Caroline Embling. Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, London W6 (748 3354). Previews Wed and Thurs at 8pm, Press night Fri at 7pm. Until Nov 1, Tues-Sun at 8pm. No matinees.

**AN HONOURABLE TRADE:** G. F. Newman, author of *Operation Bad Apple*, about police corruption, turns his attention to the issue of private morality versus public responsibility in the context of the Palace of Westminster. Mike Bradwell directs Felicity Dean, Shirley Dixon, David Gant, David Howey, Donald Sumpter, Philip Voss, Richard Wilson. Royal Court, Sloane Square, London SW1 (730 1717). Previews on Thurs, Fri, Oct 13, Oct 15, at 8pm. Press night Oct 16 at 8pm, then Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinees Sat at 4pm from Oct 20.

## Selected

**THE DEVILS:** The Play (828 8795/838 8881). Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs at 2pm and 7.30pm. In repertory. Much improved by partial in-house rewriting. John Whiting's drama of demonic hysteria and exorcism in seventeenth-century France comes across powerfully in John Barton's spare, fluent studio production. Peter McEnery plays Grandier, the sybaritic priest sent to the stake, and Estelle Kohler chills the blood as the tormented Sister Jeanne.

**FORTY YEARS ON:** Queen's Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1 (734 1166). Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5 and 8.15pm; matinees Wed at 3pm. Transferred from Chichester, Alan Bennett's witty and nostalgic pageant of Britain from the 1900s

to the 1980s, rich in wickedly funny parodies and presented as a boys' public school play, with all that entails.

**A LITTLE HOTEL ON THE SIDE:** Oliver (828 2252). Thurs at 7.15pm. In repertory. Uproarious and (thanks to John Mortimer's translation) surprisingly witty version of the Feydeau farce better known as *The Farceur*, with Graeme Garden as a spy bourgeois adulterer, Deborah Norton as a marital dragon, Benjamin Whitrow as a wet-weather stammerer and Michael Bryant's hotelier snooping on all and sundry.

**HENRY VIII:** Barbican (828 8795). Today at 2 and 7.30pm, Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. In repertory. Not for purists or tourists, perhaps, but the RSC's insolently Brechtian production has real flair and gives an interesting new shape to this usually unadmirable play.

**ON YOUR TOES:** Palace (437 5834). Mon-Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Thurs and Sat at 2.30pm. Gaila Panova (with Doran Wells taking over on Wed evenings and Sat matinees) has the lead in this appealing revival of the 1936 Rodgers and Hart musical.

**PASSION PLAY:** Wyndham's (836 3028). Until Nov 24, Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5 and 8.30pm; matinees Wed at 3pm. Witty, sad and dazzlingly intricate, Peter Nichols's award-winning 1981 play about unwilling adultery.

**WILD HONEY:** Lyttelton (828 2252). Today at 3 and 7.45pm, Mon at 7.45pm, Tues at 3 and 7.45pm. In repertory. Chekhov's early comedy emerges as a masterpiece in its own right, thanks to Michael Frayn's imaginative translation and Christopher Morahan's production, with the volatile Ian McKellen at its centre.

## Out of Town

**GUILDFORD:** Yvonne Arnaud Theatre, Millbrook, Guildford, Surrey (8483 6019). Multiple Choice by Roger Hall. Opens Wed at 7.45pm, until Oct 27, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5 and 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm. World premiere of a play by the author of *Middle Age Spread*, a comedy drama about a divorcee who finds herself in conflict with school authorities and her ex-husband as a result of removing her 12-year-old son from school. Susannah York, Garrick Hagen, David Barron; directed by Lou Stein.

**STRATFORD:** Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789 295623). *Love's Labour's Lost*. Previews today at 1.30 and 7.30pm, Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. Opens Wed at 7pm, Thurs at 1.30 and 7.30pm. In repertory. First new production of the season: Barry Kyle directs. *The Merchant of Venice*. Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory. Ian McDiarmid as Shylock, Frances Tomelty as Portia, directed by John Caird. *The Other Place* (0789 295623). *Camille* by Pam Gems. Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory. Adapted from *La Dame aux Camellias* by Alexandre Dumas. Ron Daniels directs.

**WATFORD:** Palace Theatre, Watford Road (0823 25671). *Trumpets and Raspberries* by Dario Fo. Until Nov 3, Mon-Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri and Sat at 8pm; matinees Oct 27 and Nov 3 at 3pm. Latest comedy by the author of *Accidental Death of an Anarchist* and *Can't Pay? Won't Pay!*. The head of Fiat is rescued from a burning car and mistakenly receives plastic surgery which transforms him into the double of a communist trade unionist (the real one being in hiding in fear of arrest as a terrorist). Garri Rhys Jones plays both roles.

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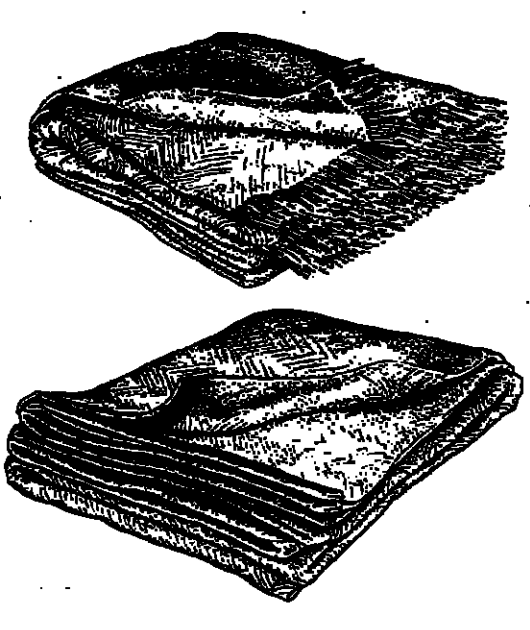
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## FILMS



Characters in conflict: Richard Burton (left) and John Hurt waging ideological war

### Why 1984 has been so problematic

It was reasonable enough for the musical 1976 to appear on film in 1977, or Bertolucci's 1900 to emerge in 1977; but if 1984 passed by without *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, we would all feel the movies had let us down. Luckily, the film of the year is now ready for travelling, though it has taken much tenacity, ingenuity and hurdle-jumping to prepare the new version of Orwell's bleak satire on totalitarian Britain.

The first major hurdle was Sonia Orwell, the author's widow, and literary executor, who had been appalled beyond measure by Michael Anderson's 1955 film, made in Britain with American (some say CIA) finance, in which Edmund O'Brien's baby Winston Smith plodded through unattractive sets towards an incredible happy ending.

Once the film rights expired in 1974, Sonia clung to them defensively, and refused to allow further showings of Anderson's version. As the 1980s approached, cinema's interest in the novel accelerated. Francis Coppola, for instance, made inquiries, but found his pitch quered by a Chicago lawyer and film buff, Marvin Rosen-

blum - so determined to grab the prize that he had read, on his own admission, "every word Orwell wrote", and spotted them out "like a fox in a hen house". The first encounter with Sonia. Shortly before her death in December 1980, Sonia assigned Rosenblum the television rights and a film option on the property.

The precise style of treatment presented further difficulties. Orwell's widow opposed any use of high-technology special effects, and her wishes were protected by a specific clause in Rosenblum's contract. This caused severe script problems - unresolved until the intervention, last October, of Michael Radford and Simon Perry. The director and producer of *Another Time, Another Place*. Radford and Perry proposed to treat *Nineteen Eighty-Four* from the vantage point of the year that inspired it, 1948: they planned,

in Radford's words, "a kind of collapsed futurism, a false future as perceived by the past". This not only helped Rosenblum avoid making something like *Star Wars*; it also helped everyone steer clear of precise political parallels, and scaled events down to the intimate level of *Another Time, Another Place*.

*Nineteen Eighty-Four*, Radford says, enabled him to spotlight once more "the internal complexities of the human mind", and John Hurt, cast as the rebel citizen Winston Smith, is the perfect actor to make the complexities crystal clear. (Others involved include Richard Burton in his last film role as Smith's tormentor, O'Brien.)

The third hurdle was the clock. Script and finance were only finalized in the autumn of last year, shooting took place in spring and early summer, mostly in London. The film-makers bravely set a September release date; the film is emerging a little late, but who cares about the month? It's the year that counts.

Geoff Brown

*Nineteen Eighty-Four* (18) opens in London on Fri at the Odeon. Haymarket (930 2738).

## Openings

**THE WOMAN IN RED (15):** Lively adaptation of Yves Robert's 1976 comedy about bungled middle-age adultery. *Pardon My French*, Gene Wilder writes, directs, and stars with Charles Grodin, Joseph Bologna and Glenda Radner. From Fri at the Leicester Square Theatre (930 5252).

**LE BAL (PG):** Four decades of social and political history, portrayed through a wordless script, a single ballroom set, and constantly changing dance styles. Ettore Scola's award-winning film was adapted from the Theatre du Campagnol's famous stage production. From Fri at the Lumiere (836 0891) and Gate Notting Hill (221 0220).

**YULI RAZMAN SEASON:** Few Soviet directors can claim careers as lengthy and lively as Yuli Raizman's. The National Film Theatre's wonderful retrospective spans almost 60 years of film making, from the prison camp eccentricities of *Katorga* (1926) to the subtle domestic drama of *Private Life* (1952). From Fri at the National Film Theatre (928 3232).

## Selected

**THE BOSTONIANS (PG):** Curious (499 0370). Sluggish but pretty Henry James adaptation from the Merchant-Ivory team, with newcomer Madeleine Potter as the young feminist obsessively wooed by Christopher Reeve; Vanessa Redgrave looks on appalled.

**THE COMPANY OF WOLVES (18):** Odeon Leicester Square (820 111). Or *Little Red Riding Hood Meets the Werewolf*. This extraordinary British film overloads every frame with Gothic magic and nightmare, but pursues its chosen path with admirable skill. Directed by Neil Jordan from an Angela Carter story. 13-year-old Sarah Patterson plays the young girl facing up to sexuality.

**THIS IS SPINAL TAP (15):** Classic Oxford Street (836 0310). Delicious parody of rock documentaries, charting the disastrous American tour of a veteran British band.

**ONCE UPON A TIME IN AMERICA (18):** ABC Shaftesbury Avenue (836 8861), Electric Screen (228 3694). Sergio Leone's long-awaited epic about friendship and treachery among gangsters from the Manhattan's Lower East Side. A film short on narrative clarity and the milk of human kindness; long on astonishing set designs and running time (229 minutes). With Robert De Niro, James Woods. **STRANGER THAN PARADISE (15):** Camden Plaza (495 2443). Captivating bitter-sweet film by a bright New York talent, Jim Jarmusch, with musician John Lurie as the Hungarian immigrant bothered by a meddling cousin (Ester Balint). Effectively shot in black-and-white with much witty comedy and a precise evocation of how a country looks through the eyes of the rootless.

**THE TERENCE DAVIES TRILLOGY (15):** ICA Cinema (930 3647). Until Oct 11. Welcome commercial showing for Terence Davies's extraordinary studies in childhood torment, middle-aged repression and death, made over 10 years, and painfully carved from the director's personal life. With Terry O'Sullivan and Wilfrid Brambell.

**UNFAITHFULLY YOURS (15):** Studio Oxford Street (437 3300). Classic Chelsea (532 5866). Harmless remake of Preston Sturges's 1948 classic about a jealous con artist played by a nice sense of slapstick by Dudley Moore. Nastassja Kinski founders as the wife accused of infidelity, but director Howard Zieff knows how to pull the film through.

**PARIS, TEXAS (15):** Screen on the Hill (435 3366). Few current films contain as much emotional resonance and visual beauty as Wim Wenders's intimate American epic about a man's search for his own identity and family. Wenders's camera revels in bizarre details of landscape, but the film's real strength comes from its treatment of human relationships.

The information in this column was correct at the time of going to press. Last changes are often made and it is advisable to check, using the telephone numbers given.

The week compiled by Peter Waymark Theatre: Anthony Masters



THE TIMES

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Privatization preferred to competition

When the chips are down, a Conservative Government is governed by power, which is measurable, not by principle, especially principles that still smack more of 19th century Liberalism than even Thatcherite Conservatism. So it has proved in the compromise finally approved by the Cabinet to settle the dogfight between British Airways and British Caledonian.

Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said last November: "I do not hesitate to put the elimination of monopoly and the promotion of fair competition at the top of my list of motives for privatization". Unfortunately, the majority of his colleagues who actually sit round the Cabinet table have a different list. Their paramount concern is the privatization of British Airways in February-March next year, the success of which will be measured in revenue to the Exchequer.

The Treasury will always prevail, provided it has the support of the Prime Minister. Sir Adam Thompson's links with Lord Whitelaw were never a match for Lord King's warm association with Mrs Thatcher.

For Lord King, BA, and Mr Norman Tebbit, yesterday's White Paper is an almost unmitigated triumph, which they worked hard and in the later stages with consummate skill to achieve. For Sir Adam and British Caledonian there are important consolation prizes but not a new era of increasing competition in the air, which might have benefited paying customers and airline industry alike.

There are very few marks for the Secretary of State for Transport, Mr Nicholas Ridley, whose aristocratic disdain for the grit and grind of power politics has been a disservice to the cause he was genuinely, and rightly, concerned to promote.

All that is left for the Civil Aviation Authority - which was asked by Ridley to chart a more competitive course for the airlines and responded with report that in the bad old days of BA would have had the Tories singing in the aisles - are the ashes of impotence.

It was not until the early hours of yesterday morning that the Government finally tied up all the ends. Sir Adam fought gamely until the very last. In the end, he had to settle for less than he originally wanted, though what he has achieved for his shareholders - the £18m a year profits of the Saudi routes and a new launch pad for the future - is substantial none the less. A year ago nobody had thought of giving BCal anything, and the airline is making only £3m a year.

Lord King (who was away in Germany yesterday) and his colleagues, Mr Colin Marshall and Mr Gordon Dunlop, have emerged from the fray with their privatization timetable intact and, on balance, few financial wounds. The final reckoning will take a few days, but BA calculates that the net impact of the changes will be no more than £3m to £4m a year in profits lost. The missing Saudi millions will be largely offset by the real or potential gains to be made from the South American and other routes BA is picking up from BCal. This level of profitability (one to two per cent of BA's overall profitability) is clearly not sufficient to mar the flotation, now firmly scheduled for early next year.

Equally important for both BA and the Treasury, there are no job losses, and therefore no redundancy or disruption costs, to be borne by BA. Its successful campaign to stay in situ at Manchester and Birmingham regional airports was worth every penny. The CAA's bid to vest itself with potentially unlimited powers to

shift routes around whenever it thought the imperatives of competition required them has been seen off. Having to write the caveat about the CAA's future powers into a prospectus was one of the flotation planners' biggest nightmares. As a sop to the customers, the Office of Fair Trading is being given a broader role to investigate charter operators' complaints about possible predatory and anti-competitive practices by a powerful privatized BA.

A final plus point from BA's point of view is that it can sell BCal's routes to South America as a potential growth area. Mr Marshall said yesterday that, thanks to its ability to tie in the south American routes with its US and Caribbean operations, it expects to make a small profit on the South American routes almost from the word go, whereas BCal has always struggled to make any money at all on them. The flights will be from Heathrow, as will the Iberian routes which BA is being allowed to transfer back from Gatwick.

As for Sir Adam, last night he talked of the Government having missed "a historic opportunity" to change the competitive structure of the airline business in this country, while acknowledging the boost to BCal's profitability. Quite how big that improvement will be is not immediately clear, since it will depend on how BCal intends to service the Saudi Arabian routes.

It will be interesting to see whether or how quickly BCal proceeds with his plans to raise new equity with a placing, and its own flotation on the stock market.

## JMB institutions rock the lifeboat

The numerous bankers, bullion dealers and other City folk who worked throughout last Sunday night at the Bank of England on the rescue for Johnson Matthey Bankers and its parent company, may well be feeling peeved by the attitudes and behaviour of those institutional shareholders now complaining about the terms of the rescue. Dissatisfied institutions met yesterday at the Prudential and have appointed Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank, to advise them. Their grumble is over the terms of the deal whereby Chater Consolidated would inject £25m into Johnson Matthey plc, the parent company, in the form of 8 per cent convertible preference shares. If approved this could take Chater's stake up from 27.9 to 46 per cent at a cost of 56p a share. Johnson Matthey's shares closed at 102p yesterday.

The institutions are unhappy with the principle of pre-emption rights and with the price at which Chater would be getting further shares in the company. Some of those shareholders who were slumbering happily in their beds during Sunday night are now arguing that Chater should simply have underwritten the £25 issue and they should have been given the chance to take up any shares they had wanted.

The institutions have a point, but it is hard to have too much sympathy with their arguments. Preempting rights are important in normal circumstances but the imminent collapse of JMB was anything but normal circumstances and the stability of the international gold market and confidence in the banking system were surely more important than shareholder niceties.

Dissatisfied shareholders might also reflect on the fact that but for Sunday's rescue, their shares in Johnson Matthey plc might be worth very little today.

# Currys considers launching counter-offer for Dixons

By Christopher Dunn

Currys may be preparing to mount an aggressive reverse bid for Dixons, the fast-growing electrical chain, according to City analysts yesterday. They were commenting on the £180m bid battle between the two High Street retailing chains, which erupted on Thursday morning with Dixons' 390p cash and share offer for Currys.

Meanwhile, a leading London stockbroker firm is still advising clients to buy Currys's shares at 414p, approximately 24p above the stated offer price, in the hope of finessing out a higher revised offer from Dixons, or profiting from the arrival on the scene of a surprise "white knight" counter-bidder.

It is understood that clients bought Currys's shares fairly steadily on the broker's advice, pushing the price up 7p on the day, from an opening quote of 407p.



Stanley Kalms

Last night, the Currys camp confirmed that a reverse bid for Dixons had been mooted, among other possibilities, as part of the group's defence strategy.

But Currys stressed that no firm decision had yet been

taken. The group has no significant stake in Dixons.

But Currys also reiterated its initial comment, when the bid was announced, that it will seize the opportunity presented by the approach and the defence document to demonstrate just how successful its internal revamp promises to be.

Analysts now expect a 1985 profits forecast in the region of £30m (1983-84: £22.5m), a property revaluation, and an aggressive forecast of future growth.

Questioned about a possible counter-bid from Currys for his company, Mr Stanley Kalms, Dixons' chairman, commented: "I am mildly amused and a little bit flattered, I suppose. Currys would like us for our management. But Currys is going to get that anyway, through the bid."

Mr Kalms refused to be drawn on a possible improvement in the bid terms, stressing

that the offer documents still had to be posted to shareholders.

On a possible counter-bid, he stated: "We still have to see whether a white knight materializes. Personally, I'm very surprised to see one."

Analysts calculate that Dixons could afford to improve the terms of the bid even though full acceptance of the original offer would involve the issue of nearly 23m shares, or 26.8 per cent of the enlarged Dixons capital, and the provision of £108m in cash.

The latest set of Dixons accounts showed cash and investments of £50m. But Dixons stressed that it can meet the cash elements from existing facilities.

Analysts also expect Dixons to sell off Currys' huge credit trading balances of around £40m, which include provisions for unmailed profit of £29.3m.

## Problems at subsidiary hit Lloyds share price

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Shares in Lloyds Bank fell 17p to 487p yesterday after an internal Lloyds Bank International document was disclosed about the details of LBI's first-half results and the management's concern to improve performance.

The document, a confidential memo to senior staff from Mr Eric Whittle, the chief executive, was published in *The Standard*, the London evening newspaper. In it Mr Whittle tells staff about the need to reduce costs and voices concern about sluggish income growth.

The document also says that LBI's after-tax profits fell by 85 per cent to £4.7m in the first half of 1984 compared with the same period a year ago. Lloyds Bank no longer shows LBI's results separately but in August it reported a fall in after-tax profits from all its international operations from £46m to £27m in the first half of this year.

Total group profits rose from £194m to £210m before tax but fell from £131m to £103m after tax.

Lloyds Bank, which attempted to prevent the publication of the document yesterday, said that it was one of a regular series of briefing bulletins for senior executives, and the trading information relating to the first half of 1984 was all included in the interim results, which were published in August.

Referring to a passage in the memo on the need to control costs "however painful this might be", Lloyds Bank said: "The tone of the document, designed as it is to motivate management and staff, is accordingly strong and decisive."

The disclosure of the briefing bulletin is the second embarrassing leak for LBI. Last year a confidential strategic study document was sent to the *Wall Street Journal* and subsequently published in other newspapers. It showed how LBI planned to restrict growth in its lending.

Jardine Fleming (Singapore), the merchant bank, has had its banking licence revoked by the six Monetary Authority of Singapore. Robert Fleming, part owner, said yesterday it regretted the decision and was seeking clarification.

## BAT plans tobacco venture in China

By John Lawless

British American Tobacco is negotiating with China, the world's largest producer and consumer of tobacco, to manufacture there under a joint venture agreement.

Mr Ray Pritchard, deputy chairman of British American Tobacco Company (Bato), which is responsible for the group's tobacco interests in 47 countries, has signed a memorandum of understanding to supply equipment to the Peking Cigarette Factory.

Although the value of the deal, at \$2.5m (£2m), is comparatively small, the installation of the equipment next year will be significant. The Peking factory is to be used as a model for others throughout China during a reorganization of the industry likely to last 10 years.

One in every four Chinese is a smoker, representing a market of more than 250 million people. The country's 144 factories produce 950 billion cigarettes a year, but have a capacity for both domestic consumption and export of 1,250 billion.

The Chinese Government is concerned about this over-capacity and the inefficiency of several factories, many of which are controlled by the province. It set up the China National Tobacco Corporation

almost three years ago to take control of nationwide production and distribution, and collect revenue - and reinforced its authority over such a nationally important industry late last year by promulgating a state monopoly decree.

Bato is talking to CNTC about what its future China role might be. But its most positive move into the market - having sold cigarettes there continuously since the early 1970s - came as long ago as 1979.

That was to supply modern cigarette-making machinery to the Peking factory. The fact that the latest equipment, to be installed next year, is for primary processing of tobacco leaf indicates that the Chinese are thinking hard about the whole structure of the industry. They have their eyes on exports and are keen to ensure that their quality control and treatment processes match any enhanced production capacity.

● B P M HOLDINGS: Year to June 30. Turnover \$96.83m (£92.65m). Pretax profit £3.3m (£1.35m). Total dividend 6.25p (£5.77p). Profit attributable £4.32m (loss £15,000). EPS 16p (£3.5m), excluding extraordinary items. B P M sold about 80 per cent of its holdings of Reuters Holdings "B" shares at the time of the flotation; the profit, before capital gains tax, from the sale is £2.74m.

## Brooke Bond price 'inflated'

By Jeremy Warner

Unilever yesterday claimed that Brooke Bond's share price would fall back substantially if its £355m takeover bid for the tea and Oxo group failed.

The claim was contained in a 14-page circular detailing the Anglo-Dutch food group's 114p-a-share cash bid with a loan note alternative.

Unilever said that even if Brooke Bond achieved the forecast of profits it made for 1985, its "share price in the foreseeable future would be highly unlikely to be sustained at levels materially in excess of 90p."

"Brooke Bond's current share price is supported only by the value of Unilever's offer - there can be no doubt that the price on trading grounds alone would be far below that level."

Unilever also attacked Brooke Bond's past record in its document, saying that the company's claimed reputation as a quality income investment "is not consistent with its history of declining real dividends and deteriorating dividend cover."

Sir John Cuckney, Brooke Bond's chairman, hit back last night. "I do not believe our shareholders will be impressed by Unilever's obsession with the past," he said. "After all it is the future which counts."

## US jobless rate falls

The US unemployment rate declined to 7.4 per cent last month after registering 7.5 per cent in August and July, according to the labour department in Washington.

On Wall Street, stocks edged slowly lower in early trading. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down 3 1/2 points to 1,184. The Transportation average and the utilities average were slightly up.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1185.2 up 7.7 (high 1197.4, low 1184.1)  
FT Index: 883.2 up 5.4  
FT All Share: 534.29 up 3.86  
Bargains: 18,176  
Debtstream USM Leaders Index: 102.17 down 0.04  
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest): 1,182.30 down 5.08  
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,737.58 up 95.51  
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index: 974.17 down 15.30

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling Index: 76.2 down 0.3 (range 76.6-76.2)  
\$1 2885 down 1/8 cent  
DM 3.7750 unchanged  
FF 11.5800 up 0.0125  
Yen 305.75 down 0.25  
Dollar Index: 141.7 up 0.4  
DM 3.0485 up 0.0115  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Sterling \$1.2355  
Dollar DM 3.0510  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU 0.5244  
SDR 0.50533

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rates 10%  
Finance houses base rate 11%  
Discount market loans week 10%  
10% 0%  
3 month interbank 10 1/8%  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 11 1/8%  
3 month DM 5 1/8%  
3 month FF 11 1/8%  
US rates:  
Bank prime rate 12.75-12.50  
Fed funds 10%  
Treasury long bond 102 1/8%  
102 1/8%  
ECG Fixed Rate Starting Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 5 to October 2 1984, inclusive: 10.904 per cent.

## GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
am \$346.55 pm \$343.80  
close \$342.25 - \$342.75 (\$276.50 - \$277.00)  
New York (latest): \$342.00  
Kruggerand (per coin): \$352.00 - \$354.00 (\$285.00 - \$286.00)  
Sovereigns (new): \$350.50 - \$1.50 (\$261.25 - \$262.00)  
"Excludes VAT"

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Debenhams up £3.9m in first half

Debenhams, the department store chain, has turned in substantially improved profits of £9.1m (£5.2m) in the historically weak first half. The company says the second half has started well and it expects a good Christmas. Interim dividend has been increased from 2.2p to 2.5p. *Tempos, page 22*

● TOZER KEMSLEY & MILLBOURN (HOLDINGS) has reported a drop in pretax profits for the six months to June 30 to £2.4m, down from £3.6m. Turnover also fell from £380m to £200m. There will be no interim dividend. *Tempos, page 22*

● THE NATIONAL ENTERPRISE BOARD, now being gradually run down by the Government, made a pretax profit of £10.1m last year, against a £14.5m loss the year before. The net profit was £700,000.

● GEORGE WILLIAMSON'S final £10-a-share cash bid for the 56.8 per cent of Romal Tea it does not already own, looks certain to be defeated. The stockbroker firm of Russell Wood, which speaks for just over 25 per cent of Romal's shareholders eligible to vote, has decided not to recommend the increased offer. A 75 per cent vote in favour is needed for the bid to succeed.

● RADIO CITY (Sound Merseyside) has had its licence to operate Merseyside, independent radio extended to October 1993 by the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

## Stanley Gibbons seeks spring quote

By Jonathan Clare

Stanley Gibbons Holdings, the stamp dealing business, is gearing itself up for a new attempt to secure a public quotation in March, almost exactly a year after its embarrassing failure to float itself on the Unlisted Securities Market last April.

Mr Ronnie Aitken, who replaced Mr Clive Feigenbaum as chairman, said a decision to go ahead would depend on the

state of the stock market and the company.

Mr Aitken added that over-heads had been substantially reduced since last April and the flotation price could be higher than the 100p fixed price offer for last time.

Simon & Coates' stockbroker who originally brought the company to the market "unilaterally resigned" and has

not been replaced. However, Ionian Securities, which bought Mr Feigenbaum's 57 per cent shareholding and placed most of it with about 20 institutions, has retained a large stake and gives financial advice.

Last April the Stock Exchange refused to give permission for dealings in Stanley Gibbons' shares to start after a dispute over Mr Feigenbaum's business activities.

## GRA Group accepts offers for Harringay and Slough tracks

By Judith Huntley, Commercial Property Correspondent

GRA Group, the greyhound race track operator, has accepted two lucrative offers for its stadium at Harringay, north London and Slough, Berkshire for an undisclosed sum.

The sites are likely to have been snapped up by superstore operators keen to get prime sites for new out-of-town or edge-of-town stores.

The sales depend on such companies gaining planning permission: no easy matter in some local authority areas. But supermarket chains are now paying high prices for good sites, hoping to gain a footing in the market ahead of their competitors.

GRA is cashing in on this trend. It sold the White City stadium in west London, last year for a similar development.

The future of the 20-acre Harringay Stadium has been in doubt for some time, with various supermarket operators keen to acquire a prime site in north London. The most likely

contender now appears to be J. Sainsbury. No planning application has been made for the dog track site, Harringay Council and the Greater London Council would have to consider any application to build a superstore.

At Slough, planners oppose an edge-of-town superstore preferring to see the town centre developed. Slough Council is therefore likely to oppose the development of the stadium for a supermarket. It has already refused Asda permission for such a scheme and is supporting the Co-op in its plans to build a 55,000 sq ft store in the town centre.

The White City Stadium was sold to Stock Conversion, the developer, last year for £1.2m and will be redeveloped, probably with an £11m hypermarket. The sale arose because Stock Conversion exercised its option to acquire the site under a 1968 loan agreement.

bound stadia into more lucrative assets through redevelopment, has been fuelled by superstore operators who are fighting for key sites in good locations.

GRA said earlier this year that it had had substantial offers from household names in the supermarket industry for some of its tracks.

Mr Frank Sanderson, formerly chief executive of Bovis, was brought on to the GRA board in February to advise on redevelopment of some of the stadia.

The GRA Group's half year losses to April were £58,000 and the directors were unable to recommend a dividend payment in the light of poor trading and the cost of improving stadia not up for sale. Unlocking the property assets could transform the company's performance.

# M&G OFFERS BALANCED INCOME + GROWTH

Before making an investment in a unit trust you should expect the managers to tell you how well it has performed over the long term. The table shows that M&G SECOND General has a 28-year performance record to shout about. It has achieved its aim of providing growth of both capital and income through investment mainly in British companies, including some with overseas interests.

£1,000 invested at the Fund launch in June 1956 grew to a staggering £42,875, with income reinvested, by 1st October 1984, compared with £7,183 from a similar investment in a Building Society and £4,241 in National Savings Certificates. Over the same period you would have needed £8,081 to have kept up with the cost of living.

You might, of course, have invested directly in blue-chip shares and in some of them you could have done very well. However, you should remember that many of the respected household names of the 1950s, like British Motor Corporation, have been very disappointing investments. Today, only 12 of the 30 shares which made up the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary Index in 1956 are still included in it. Many individual shares which are popular today may also turn out to be poor investments.

The advantage of investing in M&G SECOND is that it is a general Fund with a wide spread of shares under constant review by a full time manager.

Unit trusts are not suitable for money you may need at short notice since the price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

To encourage you to become a unit holder, we are offering a 1% extra allocation of units on all investments of £1,000 or more, increasing to 2% for investments of £10,000 or more. You can use existing shareholdings to purchase units if you wish; simply send a list of what you wish to exchange, with the appropriate share certificates and the application form, leaving the amount to be invested blank.

On 3rd October 1984 the estimated gross current yield was 4.35% at an offered price for Accumulation units of 882.1p. Prices and yields appear daily in the Financial Times. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offered price and an annual charge of a maximum of 1% of the Fund's value - currently 74% - plus VAT is deducted from gross income. Distributions for income units are paid net of basic rate tax on 15th February and 15th August and are reinvested for Accumulation units to increase the value of the units. The next distribution dates for new investors will be 15th February 1985. You can buy or sell units on any business day. Contracts for purchase or sale will be due for settlement 2 or 3 days later. Remuneration is payable to accredited agents; rates are available on request.

Trustee: Lloyds Bank Plc.  
The Fund is a wider range investment and is authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.  
M&G Securities Limited, Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3R 6BQ. Telephone: 01-626 4588.  
Member of the Unit Trust Association

## SECOND leads the way

Comparative Performance Record of £1,000 invested at the launch of M&G SECOND on the 5th June 1956 with net income reinvested

Year to 31 December	M&G SECOND	FT. ORDINARY INDEX	RETAIL PRICE INDEX	BUILDING SOCIETY (1½% Extra)	NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES
5 JUNE '56	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1956	1,019	1,039	1,040	1,027	1,000
1957	963	993	1,088	1,079	1,030
1958	1,378	1,404	1,108	1,133	1,061
1959	2,120	2,168	1,108	1,189	1,094
1960	1,953	2,008	1,129	1,248	1,127
1961	2,193	2,065	1,179	1,312	1,162
1962	2,282	1,979	1,208	1,382	1,197
1963	2,839	2,514	1,231	1,452	1,234
1964	2,799	2,470	1,290	1,526	1,271
1965	3,194	2,623	1,349	1,609	1,310
1966	3,056	2,472	1,399	1,699	1,350
1967	4,071	3,210	1,433	1,798	1,412
1968	5,589	4,278	1,517	1,906	1,476
1969	4,830	3,495	1,589	2,029	1,543
1970	4,753	3,054	1,714	2,163	1,614
1971	7,199	4,314	1,868	2,306	1,687
1972	9,450	4,633	2,011	2,458	1,784
1973	7,168	3,282	2,224	2,681	1,887
1974	5,020	1,651	2,850	2,906	1,995
1975	8,184	3,962	3,310	3,165	2,109
1976	8,004	3,859	3,809	3,437	2,270
1977	12,220	5,585	4,272	3,735	2,442
1978	13,630	5,590	4,632	4,032	2,627
1979	14,860	5,165	5,428	4,443	2,827
1980	20,081	6,180	6,249	4,993	3,066
1981	22,578	7,200	7,002	5,534	3,325
1982	28,660	8,386	7,380	6,103	3,606
1983	37,654	11,271	7,773	6,617	3,910
1 OCT '84	42,875	13,033	8,081	7,163	4,241

NOTES: 1. M&G SECOND figures are all realisation values. 2. The FT. Ordinary Index is adjusted to include reinvestment of net income. 3. Building Society figures include reinvested interest 1½% above the average yearly rate (see: Building Societies Association). 4. National Savings Certificates are based on an investment in the 9th Issue. Certificates are subject to halving and reinvested in the next available issue. Minimum holding limits have been ignored. Values are at 5th June in each year. (Source: Department of National Savings.)



most time  
America





## STOCK MARKET REPORT

## Marwan 'has Trafalgar stake'

By Derek Pain

Has Dr Ashraf Marwan, the Egyptian businessman who briefly held a 5 per cent stake in the Fleet Holdings newspaper group, turned his share buying attention to Trafalgar House?

The stock market has been mystified this week by the frantic dealing in Trafalgar options. It has been accompanied by an array of rumours, ranging from the sale of Trafalgar's famous Ritz Hotel

Shares in Akroyd and Smithers, the stockbroking firm, languished at a years' low of 385p. Monday should see publication of the formal offer document in connection with the merger of Akroyd and Smithers and the two broking firms Mullens and Co and Rowe and Pitman. The Akroyd price has drifted below the price implied by the already published merger terms.

in London's Piccadilly, to a bid for Burmah Oil.

There has even been talk of a takeover offer for Trafalgar. Now Dr Marwan figures in the speculation.

According to the market gossip he is sitting on a shareholding of just under 5 per cent of Trafalgar.

Dr Marwan is of course, a friend of Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland. Could London finally be growing tired of House of

Fraser and wondering about bidding for Trafalgar?

Dr Marwan is not the only Middle Eastern force thought to be eyeing Trafalgar. Another suggestion is that this week's hectic buying has come from the Kuwait Investment Office, keen to achieve a high profile presence at the group which has interests spreading from construction and shipping to hotels.

"We are aware of the activity in the shares but know of no reason for what is happening", a Trafalgar spokesman said yesterday.

The interest in Trafalgar shares comes at a time some brokers are turning bearish. Yesterday the price fell from 311p to 304p. There is talk that although full-year pretax profits will be higher - say £110m - the net figure will be much less impressive because the group's tax bill will be much heavier than at one time seemed likely.

At the close the FT 30-share index was 5.4 points higher at 863.2. Earlier, buoyed by lower interest rates hopes and a firm pound, the index had recorded a 6.2 points gain. The FT-SE 100 index also closed below its best with a 7.7 points advance to 1,135.2.

The market was pulled back from its early enthusiasm by worries of another banking crisis and further Wall Street weakness. Sterling's failure to

retain its early exuberance helped crude gains.

There was, however, further evidence of American buying in the shares of Beecham Group and Imperial Chemical Industries.

Commercial Union came in for support as Continental buying prompted a 7p gain to 194p. Behind the interest was a revival of talk that Allianz, the German insurance group which lost the battle for Eagle Star, could be interested in bidding.

More O'Ferrall, the outdoor advertising group, rose 3p to 93p as investors in industry increased its shareholding to 26.7 per cent. Most of the shares were purchased from the More O'Ferrall family at 80.0p each.

Government stocks, at one time riding high, were pulled back. By the close gains had been reduced to at best 1/4p. There had been expectations of more rallies but in the event none materialized.

Takeover talk spurred some shares. Style, the shoe chain controlled by the Ziff family, continued its remarkable progress, hitting 148p, up 13p.

Rayford Supreme again reflected the bid for Currys Group, rising 10p to 162p. Currys rose 10p to 417p on hopes of a higher offer or counter bid. Dixons Group was 5p better at 295p.

There was a much more blurred picture at Nimble, the camera business. After Thursday's 27p advance to 48p it relapsed to 28p.

Standard Telephones and Cables rose 10p to 308p and British Aerospace, on a US Navy contract, gained 7p to 370p. Awaiting its long expected white knight, Chubb, the security group, gained 5p to 281p.

Jardine Matheson tumbled 5 1/2p to 70 1/2p on the withdrawal of its Singapore merchant banking licence. Johnson Matthey fell 8p to 102p.

Gable House Properties, the USM group whose interests spread from retirement homes to penthouse developments, is moving up a division to a full listing where dealings begin on 5 November.

The company celebrated yesterday with pretax profits for the year to 30 June up from £310,000 to £671,000, well ahead of the forecasts made when it came to market last year. Turnover went up from £2.5m to £4.7m. A final dividend of 1.3p makes 2.3p for the year as forecast.

To coincide with the listing Gable House is also raising £1.5m through the placing of 10.75 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock. The shares closed up 1p at 76p.

British Syphon Industries has bought 16.05 per cent of East Lancashire Paper Group at 60p a share and made an offer for the rest of the company worth £3.16m in shares and £2.75m in cash. It is offering a straight one-for-one share swap or 60p in cash for each East Lancs share. East Lancs has not said no, but talks between the two parties have been going on for over a week without an agreed bid emerging.

East Lancs closed 6p higher at 66p and BSI shares were unchanged at 69p.

## COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES	
Rubber, coffee, cocoa, in 5 per cent lots	per tonne
Sugar and oil in 100 lb bags	per tonne
Wheat	per tonne
Barley	per tonne
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# The Family Bond. 100,000 Investors.

# 22.06%

UNIT PRICE  
GROWTH P.A.  
SINCE 1976  
(Equal to 31.51% Gross  
and even more for higher  
rate taxpayers)

## DOUBLE TAX FREEDOM on the fund and on the proceeds

"Whereas life insurance companies are obliged to pay corporation tax and capital gains tax on the returns from their investments, friendly societies pay no tax whatsoever. And when you cash in your investment after 10 years, you take all your profit tax-free."

Financial Times, 11th Feb '84

### GROWTH RECORD TO DATE

FAMILY BOND SERIES	LAUNCH DATE	UNIT PRICE GROWTH
'A' FUND	MAY 1976	+22.06% p.a.
CAPITAL FUND	APR 1980	+26.90% p.a.
GROWTH FUND	OCT 1983	+40.92%

N.B. Unit Prices can fall as well as rise. Figures as at 31st August 1984.  
A Friendly Society, by its constitution, must hold only Trustee investments of which at least 50% can be in Government Stocks & Securities and the balance in selected Equity investments.

AIM TO TURN	IN 10 YRS.	IN 15 YRS.	IN 20 YRS.
£775 INTO	£2672	£7240	£19,615
£1,525 INTO	£5,344	£14,480	£39,230

Assuming 22.06% p.a. unit price growth which is not guaranteed.  
Illustrations include all charges. Alternative rates of growth are obtained in the Society's brochure.

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#### SINGLE OR DOUBLE BOND

INVESTOR	MONTHLY	ANNUALLY	LUMP SUM*
SINGLE	£8.65	£100	£775
HUSBAND AND WIFE	£17.30	£200	£1,525

\* A 22.5%/23.75% DISCOUNT FOR LUMP SUM INVESTORS through investing a single premium into a temporary annuity underwritten by the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society. (Subject to a small amount of extra tax for higher rate taxpayers only.)  
THE FAMILY BOND IS ISSUED BY FAMILY ASSURANCE SOCIETY

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I am already an investor in a Friendly Society Yes/No  
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### FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

#### UNIT TRUSTS

## A new mix of income fund and capital growth hedge

This week Framlington Unit Trust Managers launched a monthly income unit trust. Unlike ordinary income funds which pay dividends annually or six monthly, Framlington's pay a regular income on the same day every month. The scheme designed to compete directly with National Savings Income Bond, seems so convenient for investors who cannot afford to wait all year for their income, it is surprising that a mere dozen unit trust companies offer such plans.

The big advantage of income unit trusts over fixed interest type investments is that there is the possibility of capital growth as a hedge against inflation. There is, of course, the accompanying risk of capital loss as well, but the table shows that this has been negligible over the longer term.

**Risk of capital loss negligible over longer term**

unit trusts now riding high and building society and National Savings rates at very attractive levels it remains only for the investor to sort out the best deal.

To start with, not all unit trust schemes are the same. Framlington, and the longer standing Touche Remnant fund, are the only schemes to use a single fund. In each case, the fund is invested in high income British equities.

Income from the fund is paid out monthly directly to investors' bank account, which keeps the costs down. The anticipated annual income is paid in equal instalments each month with an adjustment once a year on the Framlington fund and twice a year on Touche Remnant's when the actual amount of the dividends is known. The minimum invest-

Top Ten Income Funds Over 5 Years

\*Current Value of £100 invested for 5 Years to October 1

Fund	Value £
Natwest Income	282.20
Schroder Income	281.40
Allied High Income	284.10
Profit High Income	282.80
Perpetual Income	282.50
Rowan High Yield	276.10
James Capel Income	268.50
Allied Equity Income	267.70
M & G Dividend	264.80
Target Income	263.80

\*Offer to offer price, net income reinvested. Source: Planned Savings

ment in Framlington is £1,000 and Touche Remnant £1,000.

A more common type of monthly income scheme is the sort offered by companies like Britannia, Gartmore and Henderson. Here several unit trusts are packaged together, each with different dividend dates and the income consists of the dividend paid by one of them each month.

With Britannia's scheme there are five funds: Preference share, gift, extra income, national high income and income and growth. The minimum investment here is £5,000. But although this method probably provides a wider spread of investment than the Framlington type of fund, it has several disadvantages. Britannia has an annual management charge of 1 per cent while Framlington charges only 0.5 per cent.

And while the Framlington method pays equal instalments of income each month, the Britannia method does not: the amount of income depends on which fund is paying its dividend that month.

Ironically also, the wider portfolio spread on the Britannia type funds makes them less flexible. Because equal amounts of the total sum invested must remain in each fund there is less flexibility to change the weighting of the overall portfolio.

The rate of income from both types of unit trust plans is

needed be paid until the end of the tax year.

The only penalty on these bonds is that half the interest is withheld if the investment is withdrawn within the first year. However, you will always be subject to fluctuations in interest rates.

The alternative to National Savings bonds is, of course, building society accounts which also carry no capital risk except that the value of your investment will be eroded by inflation. Instead of reinvesting the income a building society depositor can receive his interest monthly on many accounts, getting a return very similar to the 8.92 per cent a year net a basic rate taxpayer receives after tax from National Savings bonds.

So the basic decision for an investor wanting a monthly income is whether he wants a capital risk and the chance of a

### Disadvantages of too wide an investment spread

capital gain. The unit trust schemes offer a lower initial return on income but are likely to provide capital appreciation. National Savings and building societies give higher income but the value of your capital will be eroded over time by the effects of inflation.

The solution is perhaps to take Framlington's advice and put some money in unit trusts and some in National Savings or building societies.

Richard Thomson

### CHOOSING A UNIT TRUST

There are now over 500 authorised Unit Trusts available. Our expertise, knowledge of markets & research facilities can assist in achieving the returns you require. We shall be pleased to provide you with our current investment recommendations without charge.

FREE COPY OF INVESTMENT UNIT INVESTOR NEWSLETTER

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Unit Trust Advisor Services  
58, Royal York Crescent  
Canterbury, Kent CT1 4JP  
0222 741202  
Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Capital available £ \_\_\_\_\_  
Information required ☐ INCOME ☐ GROWTH

**MAGNUM ACCOUNT**  
WITHDRAWALS AT ONLY 6 WEEKS NOTICE  
GROSS EQUIVALENT WITH TAX AT 30%  
**10.25% = 14.64%**  
WHERE FULL HALF YEARLY INTEREST IS ADDED TO THE ACCOUNT THE EFFECTIVE ANNUAL RATE IS  
**10.51% = 15.01%**  
\* WITHDRAWAL NOTICE PERIOD ONLY FOR NOTICE PERIOD  
\* INTEREST RATES SUBJECT TO VARIATION THROUGHOUT PERIOD OF INVESTMENT  
**Lambeth BUILDING SOCIETY**  
Member of the Building Societies Association  
Assets exceed £250,000,000  
Details: 125/126 Manchester Bridge Road, London SE1 7YU. Telephone: 01-403 1337  
or London (Home) 2351. Birmingham 2351. Ipswich 01-277 2020. Chester 01-235 821.  
Derby 0432 2442. Belfast 0222. Southampton 01-927 3823. Telford 09273. Sunderland 01-235 821.  
Please send details to: Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_

**UP TO 20% LAUNCH BONUS FINAL WEEK!**

## All over the world emerging companies are showing exciting growth potential.

The new generation fund, investing in smaller companies and young industries.

All over the world, exciting investment opportunities are being created by new industries, small companies that have recently been publicly floated, and organisations undergoing dramatic change.

Among industries like telecommunications, computer technology, and electronics, new growth areas are achieving profit growth beyond the reach of many older, dominant industries.

Smaller companies, or those recently floated or subject to takeover or merger, can enable new managements—often highly motivated by personal stockholdings—to achieve spectacular results.

The Perpetual International Emerging Companies Fund is being launched to concentrate particularly on these investment areas, which the Managers believe offer outstanding opportunity.

The research and analysis required, is at a level that the individual investor would find hard pressed to achieve alone. Over the last 10 years, Perpetual has developed a worldwide network of independent financial advisers—an ideal platform from which to identify successful emerging companies.

**Successful international record**

Perpetual, over the last decade, has specialised in international investment, and our two established international Funds have already proved to be excellent investment choices, with units increasing in value in each year of their lifetime.

The International Growth Fund, since its launch on 11th September 1974, has increased an original investment of £10,000 to a current worth of £155,500 and is Britain's top authorised unit trust for capital growth over the period ending 1st September 1984.

The Worldwide Recovery Fund since its launch on 23rd January 1982, has increased an original investment of £10,000 to a current worth of £18,300 as at 1st September 1984.

N.B. Figures are an offer to offer basis with net income re-invested. Past performance is not a guarantee of future success.

**GROWTH FUND UP 145%\***

**Special launch bonus offer**

Units in the Perpetual International Emerging Companies Fund are offered for sale at a fixed price of 50p until 12th October 1984. However, for investments made up to and including 12th October 1984 there is a special bonus available on the following basis:

For investments of £5,000 to £9,999—1% bonus.  
For investments of £10,000 or more—2% bonus.

**Act Now!**

The Managers of this new Fund will be the same team as for our existing international Funds. Perpetual has over 100m of funds under management. The sole objective of the Fund is maximum capital growth, and the estimated initial yield is 1% gross per annum.

It is anticipated that the Fund's initial portfolio will be deployed in North America (50%), Europe, including the U.K., (30%) and the Far East (20%).

You should remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

To invest, simply complete the coupon and forward this, together with your cheque, to Perpetual Unit Trust Management Ltd. before 12th October 1984.

## Perpetual Group International Emerging Companies Fund

**APPLICATION FORM**

To: Perpetual Unit Trust Management Limited,  
40 Hays Street, Monks-Copthorne, Chesham RG9 2AZ.  
Telephone: Henley-on-Thames (0491) 570808.  
Registered in England No. 1164021 at the above address.

I/We enclose a cheque, made payable to Perpetual Unit Trust Management Ltd., for the amount shown below for immediate investment in the Perpetual International Emerging Companies Fund, at a fixed offer price of 50p per unit. I/We are over 18.

I/We wish to invest £ \_\_\_\_\_ (maximum £1,000)

Note: The launch offer closes on 12th October 1984. The application, together with your cheque, must reach us by this date. After that date, units will be allocated at the offer price prevailing on the day of receipt of your application.

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_  
FIRST NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
POSTCODE \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ THIS OFFER

**Perpetual**  
Britain's Fast Growing Unit Trust Managers

## TOP RATES FOR 7-DAY MONEY!

## MONEYSPINNER

**PLUS**

**UP TO 9.85% NET P.A.**

**EQUAL TO 14.07% GROSS\***

**-NO-PENALTIES-**

● Money at seven days' notice.  
● Monthly income if you wish.

The best seven-day money rates available from any 'Top Twenty' building society—that's today's Moneyspinner Plus from Northern Rock.

Minimum investment is now only £500, maximum £30,000 (jointly £60,000).

Withdrawals require just seven days' notice and incur no penalties.

Interest is paid annually in October or you can receive it as monthly income.

Enquire at any Northern Rock branch or write to us FREEPOST in Newcastle (no stamp required).

AMOUNT INVESTED	INTEREST P.A.*	GROSS P.A.†
£500 or more	9.35%	13.36%
£5,000 or more	9.60%	13.71%
£20,000 or more	9.85%	14.07%

\*The rate may vary.  
†Equivalent yield for basic rate taxpayers.

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CHIEF OFFICE: Northern Rock House, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 3PL. Telephone: 091 285 7191.  
City of London Office: Stone House, 120/140 Old Broad Street, London EC2M 4HX. Telephone: 01 247 6861.  
Scottish Office: 27 Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3DN. Telephone: 031 226 3401.



## FAMILY MONEY

## Guide to buy-outs

Management buy-outs, where employees and directors take over the profitable divisions of ailing companies, are the most popular starting point for budding entrepreneurs. But there are often complex tax considerations to be taken into account.

An up-to-date guide on management buy-outs which covers these problems has been produced by the Institute of Chartered Accountants. The guide, *Tax implications of Management Buy-outs*, deals with various methods of structuring a buy-out. It is available at a price of £3 from the Publications Department, The Institute of Chartered Accountants, 389 Salisbury Boulevard, Wilton Gate East, Central Milton Keynes, MK9 2HL.

## Fund's sad record

The likelihood of being seriously injured and incapacitated is far greater than the chance of being killed. But while most people have some form of life insurance, very few bother with accident and disability cover.

R. J. Temple, a firm of financial advisers, has put together a City of Westminster Assurance-backed 10-year investment-linked life insurance and disability package, called Cover Plus. It is, however, available only to the under-40s.

For every £100 paid in premiums, 225 goes towards providing the life and disability cover and £75 is invested in the City of Westminster Managed Fund.

The idea is a good one but it is a pity Mr Temple decided to do the deal with City of Westminster.

City of Westminster Managed Fund's longer term performance, sad to say, has been almost the worst performer in its field over a five-year period. A £1,000 investment in this fund five years ago would be worth only £1,406 today compared with the chart-topper, Provincial Life, which produced £2,340 for its investors.

## Publishing stake

If you fancy a stake in a publishing company, you can invest in Beacon Publications and get full tax relief at your

highest rate paid under the Business Expansion Scheme.

Beacon is seeking additional funding for expansion of £250,000 with the offer of 250,000 shares at 180p each under the BES.

The company specialises in production of annual publications that are designed to generate revenue from the sale of the publication itself and from the sale of advertising in it.

Typical of the book is the *Business Location Handbook*, which provides a guide to the industrial and commercial property jungle, with information on comparative costs, local conditions, names and contacts in local planning offices and a mass of other useful information. Advertising accounts for 75-80 per cent of Beacon's revenues.

Further details and prospectus from: Beacon Publications, Jubilee House, Billing Brook Road, Weston Favell, Northampton, NN3 4NW. Tel: 0604 407288.

## Abbey's new portfolio

Abbey Unit Trusts is putting the final touches to its new income portfolio which borrows the expertise of Gordon Henderson, a former City of Westminster manager, to produce monthly income.

The scheme has three versions but all packages make use of three existing Abbey trusts - the High Income Equity, Gift & Fixed Interest and Worldwide Bond Trust. The mix is varied depending on your income requirements.

The Total Return version (the one which Abbey Unit recommends to most clients) aims to maximize return - sometimes producing more capital growth than income and vice versa - depending on market conditions. This portfolio is yielding 7.84 per cent.

The Level Income Portfolio produces level monthly payments and yields 7.28 per cent while the Trustee Portfolio has at least 50 per cent in gilts at any one time. This is yielding 8.28 per cent. Minimum investment in the scheme is £5,000.

Details are available from Abbey Unit Trust Managers, 1-3 St Paul's Churchyard, London EC4P.



## Divorce course

Courses being run by the Women and Money group include "surviving a divorce" which will deal with the changes coming into force as a result of the new Divorce and Matrimonial Proceedings Act.

The half-day course takes place on November 27 at 21 Portland Place, London, W1. Miss Susan Fieldman, a solicitor, and Miss Celia Denton, a chartered accountant, will explain the legal and financial facts of marriage and divorce.

There is also a more general Women and Money course covering savings, tax, investment and dealing with your bank on November 10, at the same venue. The fee for the half-day divorce session is £15, or £22 for the full day on general money matters.

Further information is available from Miss Susan Fieldman (Tel: 0932 221286).

## High-tech Touche

Touche Remnant, the investment and unit trust group, may have picked the right time to launch its Global Technology Fund, the shakeout in technology stocks, particularly in the US, which hit its peak this year now appears to be over. Many of the weaker high-tech companies have disappeared and the

stronger ones generally look cheap. Touche Remnant is spreading its investments in technology companies worldwide. One of the managers' main aims is to be flexible about the geographical spread of the fund.

The group has considerable experience of technology investment through its Technology Investment Trust and Berkeley Development Capital fund. The new fund is aiming for high capital growth.

## Morrington leads

Many of the smaller building societies are still catching up on the recent interest rate rises of their larger brethren. As usual, the best rates are offered to investors with more money and more time.

Morrington Building Society comes top of this week's batch of deposit rates with 10 per cent net payable on sums of £20,000, it offers 9.8 per cent on deposits between £10,000 and £20,000, 9.5 per cent for amounts between £2,000 and £10,000, and 9.3 per cent on sums under £2,000. In all cases, only one day's withdrawal notice is required.

The only comparable rates are from the Bolton and Heme Bay building societies where you need less money but more time. Bolton requires only £5,000 before it pays out 9.9 per cent net but it requires three months' notice. Heme Bay asks for an even smaller deposit - £1,000 - before paying 9.9 per cent on its two-year bond.

One of the least attractive rates is offered by the largest of the societies offering more. Gateway has increased the interest on its Gold Star account to 9.4 per cent net a year but to depositors with more than £5,000 in the account it will pay 9.82 per cent.

## No Tyndall increase

The Tyndall fund management group has made it plain that it wants nothing to do with the new commissions just agreed by the Unit Trust Association on regular savings schemes.

Tyndall confirms that it will continue not paying commission on its schemes, firmly turning its back on forking out the

20 per cent of first year's contributions to an intermediary.

Mr Brian Pepperell, the chairman, said: "We continue to believe that the investor's best interests are served by not increasing charges - which would be necessary if we offered commission to intermediaries. We will, therefore, continue to offer our Unit Trust Savings Plan without any additional costs to the investor."

Furthermore, Tyndall gives an undertaking that today's charges will not be increased later in the life of the plan.

## Multicurrency fund

Yet another multicurrency fund - this time from Barclays Unicorn - has been launched, offering investors the option of sterling, dollars, Deutschmarks and yen funds.

The aim of Barclays Unicorn Multicurrency Fund is to provide investors with above average interest, coupled with a choice of currencies through the medium of the wholesale money market, said Mr Clive Fern Smith, chairman of Barclays Unicorn International.

It is an accumulation fund with interest rolled up and reinvested. The tax liability is deferred until redemption. Details can be had from Barclays Unicorn International, 1 Charing Cross, St Helier, Jersey.

## School fees plan

There are those who believe that school fees plans are a specialist field and others who maintain they are simply investments. If you belong to the latter school of thought, then the flexible Framlington School Fees Plan may appeal to you.

It is a lump sum or regular saving scheme, executed through a deed of covenant if required, into any of the Framlington unit trusts.

The minimum monthly contribution is £10 but the payments can be stopped or started at any time without penalty. The proceeds, of course, do not have to be used for school fees.

Nine trusts are available covering all the significant investment areas as well

## MORTGAGES

## When rises in premiums are built in

It is amazing how life insurance companies manage to make a drawback sound like something worth having. One of the few virtues of buying a house with an endowment linked policy is that the cost of the life insurance premium is known and remains constant.

This is of particular help to first-time buyers since they are then able to budget. Interest on the loan will, of course, continue to fluctuate in line with interest rate changes.

Now Hambro Life is marketing its "revolutionary" Adjustable Mortgage Plan, which offers a built-in policy review system to guarantee that the proceeds of the plan would be sufficient to repay a mortgage on maturity.

This facility could, of course, be useful if you move house and buy a more expensive property - you will need more insurance cover.

But it is no coincidence that the facility will just ensure that if the underlying Hambro funds to which the home loan and the policy are linked do not perform well enough to provide sufficient to repay the loan on maturity, this can be observed by the simple device of asking the borrower for more money in the form of higher premiums.

Lorna Bourke

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Save between £20 and £100 a month by standing order and at the end of twelve months you will be issued with a Yearly Plan Certificate. Hold your Certificate for a further four years and you will earn the maximum rate of return.

**Current rate.** The current rate on offer is 9.06% p.a. tax-free over the five years from your first payment. The table below shows how your money grows at this rate.

Total invested in five years (12 payments monthly)	Certificate value when issued (at end of first year)	Certificate value after four years
12 x £20 = £240	£247	£356
12 x £50 = £600	£619	£890
12 x £100 = £1200	£1239	£1781

The rate you will be offered is the rate current the day we receive your application. It's then fixed and guaranteed over five years, whatever happens to interest rates elsewhere.

If you don't want to accept the rate offered, just cancel your Standing Order. It's that simple. Carrying on. You needn't stop your payments after twelve months. We will write and tell you the guaranteed return on your next Certificate. The plan will simply continue automatically if you want to carry on.

You can take your money out at any time, but you will get the best rate of return if you keep each Certificate for a full four years.

Invest Here and Now. Complete the application form and Standing Order below and send them both by first class post to: The Savings Certificate Office, Yearly Plan Section, Durham DH99 1NS.

Do not send any money. If investing for a child under 7, ask for application form YP1 at the Post Office. Trustees: write to the Savings Certificate Office for form YP2.



## NATIONAL SAVINGS YEARLY PLAN

## PROSPECTUS 2ND JULY 1984

**DESCRIPTION AND TAX RELIEF.** The National Savings Yearly Plan is a savings plan established under the Finance Act 1974. It is a long-term investment plan designed to provide a steady stream of income over a period of 5 years. The plan is designed to provide a steady stream of income over a period of 5 years. The plan is designed to provide a steady stream of income over a period of 5 years.

**DEFINITIONS.** In this prospectus, "applicant" means an eligible person who has applied for a certificate under the plan. "certificate" means the certificate issued to the applicant under the plan. "yearly plan" means the plan as a whole.

**ELIGIBILITY.** A Yearly Plan application is accepted for a person who is at least 16 years of age and is a resident of the United Kingdom. The applicant must be a resident of the United Kingdom at the time of application.

**APPLICATION.** An applicant will complete an application form. The application form must be completed and signed by the applicant. The application form must be completed and signed by the applicant.

**INTEREST RATES NOTIFICATION AND ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURE.** The interest rates notified to the applicant will be the rates in effect at the time of application. The interest rates notified to the applicant will be the rates in effect at the time of application.

**CHANGES TO THE PROSPECTUS.** The Trustees may from time to time revise the prospectus. The Trustees may from time to time revise the prospectus.

## YEARLY PLAN APPLICATION

THE SAVINGS CERTIFICATE OFFICE, YEARLY PLAN SECTION, DURHAM DH99 1NS.

1 Name and Address of Applicant (BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE)

Surname \_\_\_\_\_ Mr/Ms/Miss

First name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Day \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

2 I will arrange monthly payments of: £ \_\_\_\_\_

3 Other Payments to Yearly Plan if payments are already being made to Yearly Plan on behalf of the above, please give the Yearly Plan numbers: \_\_\_\_\_

4 I accept the terms of the Prospectus dated 2 July 1984.

Signature of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Yearly Plan Standing Order Mandate

Please pay to the Bank of England for the credit of National Savings

SORTING CODE NUMBER ACCOUNT NUMBER

10-21-99 22577009

Quoting Reference: \_\_\_\_\_

on the \_\_\_\_\_ of each month until further notice in writing, the sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_

Please enter full Name and Address of Bank: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of account to be debited: \_\_\_\_\_

Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Bank Branch: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Account Holder: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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Your savings are invested in 'Bradford & Bingley' - so there's absolutely no risk involved. And you get built-in life insurance protection.

If you are aged between 18 and 70, and are willing to save regularly for 10 years.

Homeowners High Return Savings Plans are definitely for you. There are also attractive lump sum investments.

Write today and start getting more out of your money.

Homeowners Friendly Society, FREEPOST, Springfield Ave., Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG1 5BR.

\*Gross rates of interest and tax relief. Gross rates subject to change without notice.

FREEPOST - NO STAMP NEEDED

If I like to know more about Homeowners High Return Savings Plans, please send me the facts. Post to Homeowners Friendly Society, FREEPOST, Springfield Ave., Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG1 5BR.

MR/MRS/MISS

BLOCK CAPITALS

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

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If you need capital growth, increased income or a combination of both these factors, you have two options.

You can investigate the several hundred investment schemes on offer from building societies, unit trust groups and insurance and pension companies.

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We're Registered Insurance Brokers with a reputation built on working closely with some of Britain's biggest institutions. But above all our track record in making money for our clients is, quite simply, excellent.

If you have a lump sum to invest (we normally consider £10,000 is the starting point), please get in touch.

We'd prefer you to phone us and arrange a meeting: please call Nigel Mitchell on 01-404 5766. Alternatively, fill in the coupon and we'll call you or send further details.

Nigel Mitchell, Chase de Vere Investments Ltd, Freeport, 24 Leadenhall Lane, London EC3A 3BB

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Business phone \_\_\_\_\_ Home \_\_\_\_\_

## CHASE DE VERE INVESTMENTS LIMITED







FAMILY MONEY

BANKING

Dunbar moves down market

Dunbar, the banking arm of Allied Hambro, is moving away from its up-market image and reducing the minimum sums required to take advantage of its services.

Allied's chairman, Mr Mark Weinberg, said: "When we launched Financial Management Programme last October, we saw it as a major long-term move in the direction of providing a full range of financial services, rather than the instant creation of a banking service. We set an initial high minimum entry level of £25,000 and have marketed the product on a low-key basis since the launch. We are now confident that the system is thoroughly tried and tested and are ready to open up the programme to a wider range of customers."

But it does not sound like sensible marketing to "practise" on high net worth clients - potentially the most valuable customers. What Mr Weinberg really means is that Allied Hambro cannot find enough people with £25,000-plus to sign up.

The service offers a Dunbar Master Account, now available to anyone with an initial deposit of £1,000, which pays money market interest rates and offers cheque book facilities. Interest is paid on all credit balances (though at a lower rate if the balance falls below £1,000).

In addition, customers receive five free cheques or standing orders a month - after that they pay 30p per transaction. But nothing is totally free, since there is a monthly service charge of £2.

Holders of the Master Account get an agreed overdraft facility of at least £4,000, at 2.5 per cent over Dunbar's base rate, and it comes with a Dunbar Visa card thrown in. The monthly statement has the useful facility of listing payees.

If a customer has £10,000 or more he can take advantage of the Financial Management Programme and all its frills.

Those who take up the offer of having their investments managed by Dunbar/Allied Hambro get a higher overdraft limit (normally 40 per cent of the value of investments held by Dunbar, but it can be 60 per cent if you keep your money in Hambro Investment Bonds, Allied Unit Trusts or gilt-edged securities). This is not much of a concession since most bank managers would do the same.

You also get membership of Diners Club with the account settled automatically each month. And there is an optional discretionary portfolio management service through Dunbar Fund Managers if you have a minimum of £50,000.

Further details from Dunbar & Company, Allied Hambro Centre, Swindon, SN1 1EL.

Lorna Bourke

HOME LOANS

Calculations that add up to a strong case against endowment mortgages

Insurance-linked home loans are still popular but there is less and less reason for choosing them.

A degree of mystery hangs over the mortgage market: why do so many borrowers still opt for low-cost endowment mortgages which no longer attract life insurance relief instead of straightforward repayment loans? Even the insurance companies selling endowment policies seem somewhat surprised by the continuing high demand.

To begin with, endowment mortgages are more expensive. Until the last Budget, endowment loans had a clear advantage. The introduction of mortgage interest relief at source (MIRAS) made repayment mortgages more expensive, especially in the early years. The result was a surge of business in endowment schemes which swung the balance in the market towards this type of mortgage.

But in this year's Budget the Government withdrew the 15 per cent life assurance premium relief (LAPR) from which endowment mortgages had benefited. Although they are now 15 per cent more expensive, industry estimates suggest that endowment mortgages still account for around 60 per cent of home loan demand since the Budget.

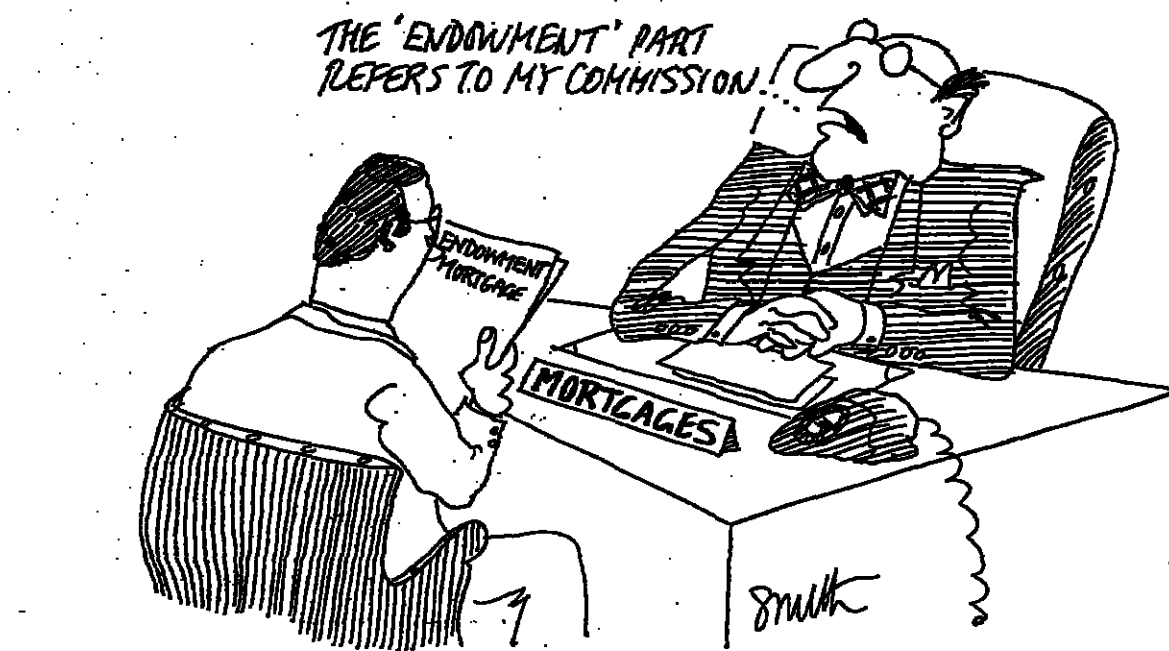
For the 80 per cent of mortgage borrowers in the basic rate tax band, the difference in cost is considerable. Someone with a £30,000 mortgage, repayable over 25 years at a rate of 13.25 per cent, is likely to be paying the building society £261 a month (if it is a constant net repayment loan) or £247 a month (under net repayments schemes).

In either case there would be the cost of mortgage protection cover on top - a couple of pounds a month or so, depending on age.

But someone with the same endowment loan at 13.75 per cent (there is usually a 0.5 per cent premium for insurance-linked loans) will be paying net interest of £240 a month plus life assurance premiums of £44 a month (a figure quoted by Standard Life). This puts the cost of the endowment loan at £284 a month - well above the cost of the straight repayment mortgage.

That people should choose a more expensive policy when the pressure on mortgage rates is already upwards, seems surprising. But there are more arguments against endowment loans besides price.

The policyholder gets life cover and an enticing lump sum when the policy matures. Yet the life cover on a £30,000 loan is likely to be less than a third of that amount.



A Standard Life policy, for instance, provides a sum assured of £9,723. This builds up as bonuses are added each year, but it will take many years before it is enough to repay the loan if the borrower dies. This risk is covered by the incorporated mortgage protection policy. The cash surplus at maturity is also of dubious value. The same Standard Life policy estimates that the surplus will be about £26,000 after 25 years. But this is not guaranteed and who knows what inflation will do to the real value of that sum over such a long period? Even assuming that the current relatively low rate of inflation remains constant, the cash surplus would look considerably less attractive by the time the policy matures.

Moreover, it has gone largely unnoticed by new investors that the security of their policies being able to pay off the full amount of the loan on maturity is being eroded. There is no absolute guarantee that a low-cost endowment policy will always produce enough to cover the full amount of the mortgage to which it is linked.

Policies are sold on estimates of the value of future bonus amounts based on current bonus rates. Such estimates

could prove very wrong. The prudential controls on these estimates used to be very strict. Yet in the attempt to produce cheaper policies - in order to keep up demand for them - after the Budget both insurance companies and building societies have relaxed their prudential requirements.

Until the loss of LAPR, the general method of calculating the future value of a policy was to assume a future bonus rate of 80 per cent of the current rate. These projected bonuses were then added to the sum assured to give the final maturity value which could be expected. This generally left a wide margin of security for both the policyholder and the lender.

Since the Budget, companies have been working out future projections on a slightly different basis which gives less security. Under the new method the bonuses are compounded at the current rate and then 80 per cent of the total is added to the sum assured to get the projected policy value. The result produces a higher projected value than the previous method, enabling the insurance company to lower the level of the sum assured, which in turn allows premiums to be reduced.

Going back to the Standard Life example, the endowment policy for a £30,000 mortgage costs £43.45 by the first method, and under the second £39.55.

But the newer method of calculation is less reliable for two reasons. It puts more weight on future bonuses which means that if bonus rates fall significantly, the policy is in even more danger of falling short of the amount necessary to repay the home loan at maturity. It also gives a cash surplus of 40 per cent less than the other method.

The most radical solution so far to price cutting, however, has come from Scottish Equitable. It has abandoned the prudential 80 per cent of bonuses and projects policies on the basis of 100 per cent of current bonus rates.

Clearly, this type of policy is even more subject to the unpredictable vagaries of future investment returns and bonus rates. There is no 20 per cent margin to fall back on. It could mean an increase in premium rates if some future shortfall in investment performance means the policy proceeds will not otherwise cover the mortgage.

Not only is the policyholder potentially subject to unpredictable changes in premium rates, but the cash surplus he or she receives after 25 years is less than half that available from an ordinary endowment policy. As the new breed of low-cost endowment policies relies so heavily on high investment performance, the investor must ask whether that performance will in fact be achieved.

HOME LOANS

Net monthly cost of borrowing £30,000 over 25 years for a man aged 35

Repayment (including mortgage protection premium)	£265
*Endowment (projected at 80 per cent of current bonus rate)	£284
*Endowment (projected at 80 per cent of total projected bonuses)	£280
*Endowment (projected at 100 per cent of current bonus rate)	£275

\* Quotes from Standard Life    \* Quotes from Scottish Equitable  
Monthly repayments have been calculated assuming an interest charge of 13.25 on the repayment loan and 13.75 on the endowments

+84% IN FOUR YEARS

JUST FROM INVESTMENT IN OTHER CURRENCIES  
Minimum investment.....£1,000

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You can encash your investment at any time  
The need for professional management of currencies, following the weakness of sterling, has never been greater. You can invest in a managed currency bank deposit fund and obtain a spread of risk into different currencies in one convenient fund.

Britannia Managed Currency Fund Limited was launched in September 1980 to protect investors purchasing power in sterling terms. An investment of £1,000 in the Fund on 12th September 1980 would have grown to £1,844 on 12th September 1984, including income.

NOTE: Dividends are paid half-yearly, free of withholding tax but, U.K. resident shareholders, will, depending on their circumstances, be liable to U.K. taxation in respect of dividends received.

Britannia Sterling Managed Currency Fund Limited

P.O. Box 271, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. Tel. 0534 73111

The Fund is based in Jersey and is listed on The Stock Exchange, London. Investors should note that past performance is no guide to the future and that the price of shares can go down as well as up.



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Richard Thomson

A HOP, STEP AND A QUANTUM LEAP AHEAD OF OTHER TECHNOLOGY MANAGERS.

REQUEST  
LEADING TECHNOLOGY FUND MANAGERS

Quite simply, Touche, Remnant, have a wealth of investment experience in the technology area. In fact, over a quarter of a billion pounds' worth.

We are already one of the largest European specialist investors in technology. Now we're pulling all our expertise together to put a new technology unit trust on-line for a bright future. The Touche Remnant Global Technology Fund.

If we think our managers are a step or two ahead, so too is the whole technology field.

A few major technological advances from the past decade.

Not all technological advances are scientific ones. Over the past decade the technology share indices have moved rapidly ahead - far out-performing the three major world stockmarkets. And leaving long-term investors in technology with a very nice return.

A quick look at the table below will show you what we mean.

% increase over 10 yrs, to 31.8.84	
UK Electronics and Quist Technology	+ 686%
UK Electronics and Quist Technology	+ 131%
UK Electronics and Quist Technology	+ 500%
UK Electronics and Quist Technology	+ 601%

UK Electronics and Quist Technology  
Health and Housing  
Market  
Source: Datastream

That doesn't mean technology share prices have now peaked. We believe technology shares offer outstanding growth potential - particularly those we've earmarked for the new Fund.

The high-tech society of the future.

Existing technology has just whetted consumer appetites. The dramatic growth in demand for personal computers means that within 10 years electronic keyboards are likely to have reached over 70% of the US population. A feat the car took 70 years to achieve.

But those exciting - and potentially profitable - discoveries still in the technology pipeline.

The revolution in communications, for example. Microcircuits, truly portable phones using cellular radio systems, optical fibres and satellites are all competing in fast-growing US and UK markets only newly released from monopoly.

New materials could bring us cars with ceramic engines in under 10 years time - and new generation robots making them.

Companies in both Japan and America are moving towards new breakthroughs in computer technology. And the latest super computers processing 200 million instructions per second could soon be obsolete.

Smart cards - with their own built-in microprocessors - could soon make shopping with cash or cheque books a thing of the past. The cashless - but not profitless - society is just around the corner.

Plenty to look forward to.

The new Touche Remnant Global Technology Fund will be investing in all these areas with one aim. Out and out capital growth.

(The initial estimated gross yield will be just 0.1% p.a. and we recommend that you arrange for the income to be automatically re-invested.)

Initially, we will be investing in about 40 companies mainly in the US, Japan and the UK. But that won't stop us from buying growth stocks in any other country with potential. Or, if necessary, switching the majority of the fund into a single country. Our 'active management' will be active.

When it comes to picking other people's brains, we've developed a leading edge too. The Berkeley Consulting Group in the US are experts in bringing promising new technology companies to market. Through our close links with them, our investment team is equally expert in selecting the best of these for our new Fund's portfolio.

Send for our free technology booklet.

You can invest in the Touche Remnant Global Technology Fund with £500 or more - and for investment before 26 October, 1984, units will be at the fixed offer price of 25.0p and thereafter at the current daily offer price.

Our technology team has prepared a free colour illustrated guide to technology which will be

sent to all investors - and which is also available to anyone ticking the appropriate box in the coupon.

You should remember, of course, that unit prices and any income from them can go down as well as up.

But we think technology will be progressing by leaps and bounds in the next few years. And not just in scientific terms either.

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# Liverpool and Tottenham hear echoes in their cups

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Both Liverpool and Tottenham Hotspur heard welcome echoes of their triumphs in the European Cup and UEFA Cup respectively when the second round draws of the three competitions were announced yesterday.

Liverpool, the only club to have won the European Cup winners' list in the field of 16, the two are giants in their own land (Benfica have been the champions of Portugal for three out of the last four years). Liverpool have overhauled them in their two meetings so far.

On each occasion Liverpool have not only gone through four goals on aggregate (6-2 in 1976 and 5-1 in 1984) but they have also finished the tournament by collecting the trophy. This season's prize is not the only foreign feat in Liverpool's sights. They are to compete with Juventus for the Super Cup over two legs in January and February.

The onus for Tottenham are wrapped around Belgium who met Nottingham Forest in the previous round. Last season it was Anderlecht who knocked out Brian Clough's side in the semi-final before losing the two-legged final on penalties. Now it is Rangers. The first leg will be surrounded by dark fears.

Manchester United, who may have difficulties in persuading their followers to follow them on their journey across the waters to the Netherlands, will be contacting Clough as well to ask for information on their opponents, PSV Eindhoven. Forest beat them in the second round last season. Another omen perhaps?

Although Queen's Park Rangers, forced again to surrender home advantage, set as hosts at Highbury, and Dundee United know little about their foes, Rangers scarcely need a dossier. They are up

# The capital disproves that 'softie' theory

By Clive White

Whatever happened to the southern softie? All London's five clubs held positions of power in the top half of the table with Tottenham Hotspur cockerel rating the most ahead of Arsenal on goal difference. Today's matches should have London more reason for concern.

The great merit of this capital achievement is that it has been done by seeking to entertain rather than just win, so disproving the theory that you must have the people some of the time at least away from home, in order to succeed. Each of these five clubs have set out with attacking principles, some more so than Tottenham and never more so than this week's 6-0 drubbing of Portsmouth.

Today at Southampton they will need to sustain such positive thought as they seek their seventh consecutive win. Anything less than victory and they may suffer the palling prospect of being overtaken by Arsenal. Ironically, Southampton are the club who are leading the south side down at the moment. Last May they were a long way from Southampton, who beat a weakened Tottenham 5-0. This time Southampton will be the weakened ones with doubts about the fitness of Dennis and Jordan, who is in for a ding-dong at the Dell against Robert.

Arsenal are in a sufficiently greedy mood to take all the points at home against last-luck Everton, who give Van der Harve his debut as a recall. It should not be forgotten, though, that Everton have won five of their last six away games. Chelsea and West Ham must be confident of picking up points, too, as must Queens' Park Rangers, who are on the attack on goals at the moment. Rangers have Stankovic and Micklewhite back against Luton Town, who chase a unique third successive win on Rangers' magic carpet.

Luton and Watford are conveniently overlooked, of course, in the new southern togetherness. If Watford fail to record their first win at home to date, they will be in a difficult position. Watford, the manager, to deny the presence of a small crisis. So far, supporters at Vicarage Road have made do on a diet of goals rather than points.

A more intriguing debut and an historic one at that of Didier Six, one of Europe's great winners over the last decade, for Aston Villa against Tottenham. Six, who has been on loan from Middlesbrough, will become the first Frenchman to play in the English league. Six is preferred to Walters and demonstrated enough in the European championships last summer to show that he is still a man to reckon with. France, however, think rather differently and yesterday left him out of their squad for the World Cup qualifier against Liechtenstein. United will be without Robson.

Today's fourth division League match between Colchester United and Exeter City has been postponed.

## SECOND ROUND DRAWS

EUROPEAN CUP: Dynamo East Berlin v Austria Vienna; Levski Sofia v Dinamo Zagreb; Tottenham Hotspur v Borussia Dortmund; Liverpool v Benfica.

UEFA CUP: Tottenham Hotspur v Borussia Dortmund; Liverpool v Benfica; Manchester United v Borussia Dortmund; Arsenal v Borussia Dortmund.

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS' CUP: Tottenham Hotspur v Borussia Dortmund; Liverpool v Benfica; Manchester United v Borussia Dortmund; Arsenal v Borussia Dortmund.

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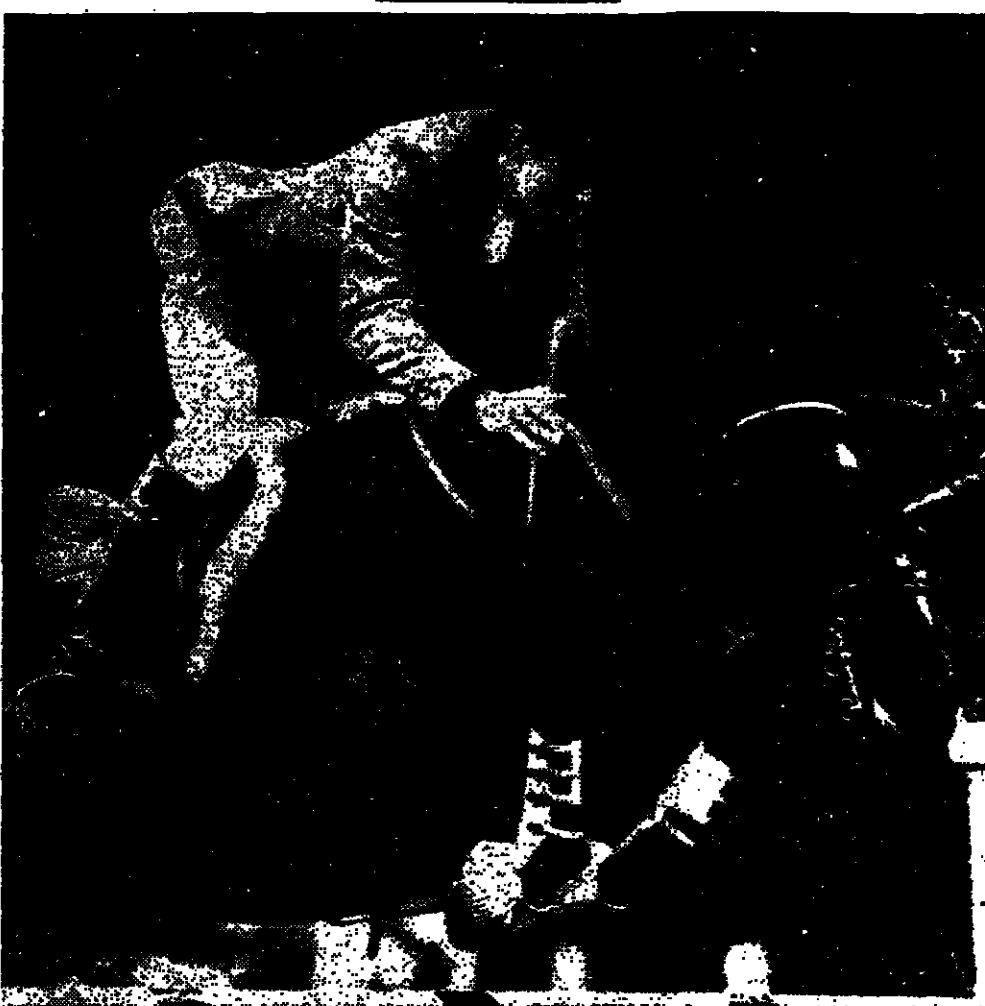
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Ian Plaster on Halo in the Grade C Championship (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

# Halo brighter than Winegold

By Jenny MacArthur

Nick Skelton increased his tally of wins at this week's Horse of the Year Show to six when he won yesterday's Godfrey Davis European National Grade C Championship on Lord Incheape's Halo.

The time he had to beat was set by the Irish-bred Halo, who had been clear on Mr Robert Young's promising Hanoverian horse, Townhead Winegold, in the first time of 29.90 sec. Skelton duly completed a fast, but sympathetic round on the young horse, who earlier in the week had won the National Grade B Championship, to best Goodwin's time by more than half a second.

Halo was bought by Skelton's trainer, Ted Edgar, from the Belgian rider, Francois Mathy, two years ago, and was sold on to Lord Incheape. A broken bone in his foot prevented Halo from jumping for most of last summer. The problem now that he is upgraded to Grade A is to find the right class for him. As Fisher on the Irish-bred Halo Exit, who is out of novices but is not ready for grands prix.

In the earlier Lombard Silver Spur competition, Skelton and the nine-year-old Halo won by 10 points from 22-year-old James Fisher on the Irish-bred Halo Exit, who is out of novices but is not ready for grands prix.

The plucky Irish mare, Miss Moet, formerly called Abbeville, had the crowd gasping on Thursday night when, ridden by the Brazilian, Nelson Pessoa, she scored effort-

lessly over the big wall at 7ft 3in to win the £2,300 first prize in the Northwick Union Puissance.

Of the three horses, all Irish-bred, who reached the final round, Carroll's Royal Lion, ridden by Eddie Macken, made a bold jump over the wall but took out the top brack. Austria's Thomas Fruhman crashed through and parted company from David II which left the way open for Pessoa. Miss Moet approached the formidable fence at her usual fast canter and sprang lightly over.

GOUDFISH DAVIS EUROPEAN NATIONAL GRADE C CHAMPIONSHIP: 1. Halo (P) Skelton, 0.28.13 sec; 2. Townhead Winegold (P) Skelton, 0.28.30; 3. Duff (P) McMonaghan, 0.28.31.

THE LOMBARD SILVER SPUR: 1. Halo (P) Skelton, 0.28.13 sec; 2. Townhead Winegold (P) Skelton, 0.28.30; 3. Duff (P) McMonaghan, 0.28.31.

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# Ballesteros masters Darcy and cold

From John Hennessy, Paris

Severiano Ballesteros emphatically demonstrated what he was master on the second day of the Lancôme trophy yesterday. With a second round of 66, six under par, he transformed a deficit of four shots against Eamonn Darcy, his playing partner who held the overnight lead, into a credit balance of three strokes. Ballesteros is on 137, Darcy on 140 after a 73 yesterday.

The St Nom la Bretache course with its dripping sky, and dipping thermometer seemed no place for heroics, especially if the hero is suffering from his usual autumnal cold. But for much of the time there seemed to be an air of inevitability about Ballesteros's golf that must have brought a further chill to Darcy.

Mostly it seemed merely a question of whether or not the puts would drop. The first and third holes ended the Open champion, but a curling six footer at the second posed no problems, and when wonder of wonder he was in the rough off the fourth tee, he hooked a second round the trees and holed from 25 feet. At the long fifth, with Darcy embedded in the woods, he hit

a soaring three iron to 40 feet and bagged an eagle.

There were two more birdies coming in, together with a "stupid five" (his description) at the 359-yard 14th. A huge drive left him only 40 yards to go, but he hit it poorly and then left his chip 20 feet short. Even so, his 66 was the lowest round of the season and set up the possibility, or perhaps the probability, of his third victory of the season.

Torrence and Brand both emulated Ballesteros's eagle at the fifth - at 476 yards it is more of a sitting cold. But for much of the time there seemed to be an air of inevitability about Ballesteros's golf that must have brought a further chill to Darcy.

Nick Faldo with two rounds of 74, is playing the unusual role of also-ran.

LEADING SCORES: 137: S Ballesteros (Sp) 71, 66; 138: S Torrence 71, 68; G Brand 71, 68; 140: E Darcy (Ire) 72, 73; B Lange (Sw) 73, 68; 141: C Clark 73, 68; M Janner 73, 68; 142: D Smyth (Ire) 73, 70; C Patten (Ire) 73, 72; 143: J Wetherby 73, 70; 144: J Wetherby 73, 70; 145: J Wetherby 73, 70; 146: J Wetherby 73, 70; 147: J Wetherby 73, 70; 148: J Wetherby 73, 70; 149: J Wetherby 73, 70; 150: J Wetherby 73, 70; 151: J Wetherby 73, 70; 152: J Wetherby 73, 70; 153: J Wetherby 73, 70; 154: J Wetherby 73, 70; 155: J Wetherby 73, 70; 156: J Wetherby 73, 70; 157: J Wetherby 73, 70; 158: J Wetherby 73, 70; 159: J Wetherby 73, 70; 160: J Wetherby 73, 70; 161: J Wetherby 73, 70; 162: J Wetherby 73, 70; 163: J Wetherby 73, 70; 164: J Wetherby 73, 70; 165: J Wetherby 73, 70; 166: J Wetherby 73, 70; 167: J Wetherby 73, 70; 168: J Wetherby 73, 70; 169: J Wetherby 73, 70; 170: J Wetherby 73, 70; 171: J Wetherby 73, 70; 172: J Wetherby 73, 70; 173: J Wetherby 73, 70; 174: J Wetherby 73, 70; 175: J Wetherby 73, 70; 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# Olympic peaks beckon Nepal

DAVID MILLER, who is travelling with the Nepalese Olympic Committee's president, on a tour of the East, today reports from Nepal, a country recently more important to the Olympic philosophy than the Soviet Union.

They have a football tournament in the Himalayan town of Dhaulakhet at some 7,000ft. It is said that if you clear the hill top vigorously off the pitch, it can take a day to get it back; the pitch is on the side of one of those precipitous Nepalese hills where only goats and gorkhas feel at ease.

Indeed, Sharda Chandra Shah, the president of the Royal Nepal Olympic Committee, is convinced that if his country is one day to win a gold medal, it will be by utilising the national characteristic of small stature and powerful legs which come from climbing hills... in weightlifting.

Shah recently went on a seven week fact-finding tour of the provincial hill regions and did not find even one small plateau which was suitable for a new football or volleyball pitch.

Thanks in part to the International Olympic Committee's sponsorship, people from all 159 national Olympic committees, Nepal was able to send its largest team yet to Los Angeles, 19 officials and competitors. The fact that Nepal was there is more important, under the Olympic philosophy, than that the Soviet Union was not, a truth which is just beginning to dawn on the politicians in Moscow.

## Short on facilities, strong on valour

"The IOC's efforts to increase competitive membership is particularly beneficial to developing countries", says Shah. "The desire for improvement in the developing countries is no less than it is in the developed."

Though he believes in democratic finance, and the right of the United States to take a larger slice than others of the benefits arising from their being able to stage the Games when no one else could or would, he is among those dismayed at the fact that the US Olympic Committee will take \$90m out of the \$150m profit.

To come from the monumental edifice of Communist China's organization to the tiny kingdom of Nepal has truly been one of life's charmes from the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic to the national holiday here of the Hindu festival Dashain; though for the westerner, the ritual slaughter of water buffalo and goats can somewhat spoil your lunch.

The enthusiasm of a country which is desperately short on sporting facilities but strong on valour and friendship has not been lost on the Nepalese, the IOC president, on his visit.

It was only two weeks ago that Nepal staged, in their modest Daxrath Stadium, the inaugural South Asia Games among seven nations in medal winning order, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan and the Maldives.

Seven thousand schoolchildren gave one of those contemporary massed flag-piercing mosaics in the opening ceremony that evoked Moscow, Rio de Janeiro, Los Angeles, and we have seen on video tape the marvellous improvisation of Hindu dancers.

## No disgrace in defeat

Nepal had the modest distinction of winning the football tournament of the South Asia Games, beating Maldives, Bhutan and finally Bangladesh by 4-2. They are coached by John Figge, appointed to them by West Germany through the FIFA coaching scheme. He will be in charge of their first ever participation in the current World Cup qualifying competition, against South Korea and Malaysia. In the first involvement in a major tournament, the Asian Games of 1982 in Delhi, Nepal lost 3-1 to Kuwait to disgrace of one recalls that Kuwait held Czechoslovakia to a single goal in the World Cup the same year.

In eight years between 1977 and 1984 they have increased their national federations from eight sports to 20, their national tournaments from five to 25, (including five for women), their national scheme from 1,056 individuals to 3,305, the number of national coaches from 17 to 40 and imported foreign coaches from three to 31.

In a realignment of objectives to make the most of their abilities, Shah is concentrating on four sports: weight lifting, with the help of Bulgarian and Russian coaches boxing, is the outstanding friendliness. There is a small hotel on the way from the airport called the Valley View, and under its signpost is written the welcoming message: "Love and care for you."

# Lancashire's second row in need of major overhaul

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Steve Bainbridge, the flyle and England lock forward, will be out of the game until November 17 after the decision of the Lancashire Rugby Union's disciplinary committee to add another four weeks to his suspension. This will prevent him from playing in the county championship for Lancashire; he is already automatically excluded from consideration by England this season.

Bainbridge was sent off for fighting during flyle's game with Waterloose a fortnight ago and Lancashire have added another month to his suspension. The Waterloose lock who was sent off in the same incident, has been suspended until November 2.

With David Cusani, the Orrell lock, entering hospital on Monday for a cartilage operation, Lancashire's plans for the second row have undergone a severe overhaul.

Before the game with Eastern Counties next Saturday, Cusani's youngest brother, Charles, was due to take his place in a strong Orrell side against Boreham Park today but the Lancashire club were waiting to hear whether the match was to go ahead after yesterday's downpour forced Park officials to make a pitch inspection.

Conveying was giving Brain, their hooker, until this morning to recover from a bruised collarbone before their meeting with Leicester at Coudon Road. Brain, who is

playing with a damaged knee tendon anyway, did not receive the shoulder injury until the last minute of the Coventry's 22-9 defeat by Nottingham on Wednesday night. The Nottingham side, however, was watching Brain is desperate to play against Wheeler, the former England captain, whose senior match of the season this will be.

Brain is the only hooker named in a 21-strong Midlands squad preparing for the game with Leicester on October 16 but today's game will determine whether Wheeler is added to it. Nottingham who have Rees, Hodgkinson and Mantell in the divisional squad, rest the first two after minor injuries for the long trip to Leicester.

Harlequins have their six internationalists available against Swanssea and will be hoping for an improvement on last week's showing against London Welsh.

Welsh welcome back Ackerman, who summered in Australia and was last helping the RFU President's team to beat England. He appears at centre against Richmond, his fellow internationalist, Douglas, returning at scrum half.

London Irish have yet to open their account this season and are unlikely to change that situation at Bristol. Three of their players will be representing Ulster against Yorkshire and Condon, the stand-off half capped as a replacement last season, has a broken wrist.

Robertson's absence from Melrose will give Watsonians the edge at Myreside, though the home side will miss last week's match-winner, Hastings, who is replaced by Fisher.

Gala travel to Ayr without four of their first-choice pack, while Hawick welcome back four of their forwards, Deans, Thomas, Rae and Turnbull, for the visit of the fiery Edinburgh Academicals.

France, hit by injury, could include four new caps in their side to play Japan in the second international and final match of their tour, in Tokyo tomorrow.

Peloux, Janik, Lavigne and Bianchi, France won the first international 52-0.

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Ackerman: at centre against Richmond

Wales have toured there only once in 1964, and are not due to visit again until 1991, though the fact that the national teams will not be going need not prevent an invitation club tour, such as that undertaken by a Welsh Academics side two seasons ago.

Mr Williams, however, raises a valid point about too many fixtures. Cricket and football have suffered from the same disease and now rugby is displaying the same symptoms. The drain on leading players grows; it is hard to imagine, for example, how New Zealand's leading players have coped with their respective employers during a winter which has brought a visit from France, a tour to Australia and a tour to Fiji.

The next tour to South Africa from Britain is scheduled in 1986, when the British Lions are due.

Speculation that Wales might accept an open invitation to tour South Africa next year was quelled yesterday when the WRU's general secretary, said: "The question of Wales touring South Africa in 1985 was discussed by the general committee but our international tour programme is already congested. It's a situation that needs rationalization and not an increasing commitment."

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# Australia's triumph settles the series

Ahmedabad (Reuters) - Australia won their limited-overs series against India by winning the fourth match by seven wickets. The victory in the 46 overs game gave Australia a 2-0 lead in the five-match series. They won the opening fixture by 45 runs and the next two games were abandoned owing to rain.

The teams met in the final match in the central Indian city of Indore today.

Hughes, who came to India promising a new era in Australian cricket, kept his leading position in the top order. After winning the toss for the fourth consecutive time, he put India in on an easy-paced pitch. But their makeshift openers, Blundell and Shastri, justified Gavaskar's gamble in promoting them by sharing a century stand.

However, Wessels, an occasional bowler, and Lawson, playing in his first Test, were the main factors in the victory. Wessels took 4-25 and Lawson 3-25.

Yallop saw Australia home with two overs to spare.

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# Mailman poised to stamp his authority

By Mandarini

Mailman is supposed to win this afternoon's Cambridgehire Handicap at Newmarket and provide Ian Balding, who won the race with Siciliana in 1973, with a second victory in the first leg of the autumn double.

Joe Mercer, successful in 1982 on Century City, rides Kingsley's gelding, who may have the most to fear from Torwar, Lucky North, Mowray Boy, Advance, Promised Isle and Windsor in what promises to be the usual mud scramble for this tricky race.

At Ascot last weekend Mailman missed the break when narrowly defeated in the apprentice race won by First Pleasure. Earlier the five-year-old had shown himself to be in excellent heart when beating Basil Boy by three lengths in the Chesterfield Cup at Goodwood. He is guaranteed to stay every yard of this testing nine furlongs and will be ideally suited by the softish going.

Torwar, strongly fancied to continue Luce Cumani's magnificent season, is sure to make a bold attempt. Wylla finished fourth in the race in which Torwar was runner-up to Basil Boy at Yarmouth and was thought to be in excellent heart. He could go close towards repeating Michael Stoute's 1976 win with Intermission.

Lucky North has won his last two races easily for Dick Hern and even with a 5lb penalty for his recent Doncaster victory still appears to be well handicapped. Mowray Boy, a 10-length winner of another handi-

cap at the St Leger meeting, escapes a penalty for that success and with conditions again likely to be in his favour can be regarded as the best handicapped horse in the race. The trouble is that his claims are based solely on the strength of this solitary win.

Windsor and Advance finished first and second in a competitive affair at the Ayr Western meeting. Advance, a lightly-raced three-year-old, may emerge the better of the pair on this occasion. Promised Isle, King's Island, Barrie and Tremblant are all bound to have their supporters. Mailman is a confident choice.

The Jockey Club Cup and the Sun Chariot Stakes are the other feature races on a strong supporting card. However, Cumani's furs with Torwar, the Newmarket trainer has a fine chance of winning both these pattern races with Old Country and Free Guest.

Old Country, the conqueror of Band in last autumn's Prix Royal-Oak (the French St Leger) beat Simply Great at Lingfield Park in August on his only outing this season. He is inclined to be temperamental at the start but is taken to prove too good for Carlingford, Castie, Gildoran and Waggoner.

Free Guest showed herself to be one of the most improved fillies in training when landing a gamble at the expense of Sergeant Drummer by five lengths in the Eateil Handicap at Goodwood. She followed up this victory with an equally easy win in the Virginia Stakes at Newmarket.

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## BIG RACE FIELD

BBC

Televised at 4.20

4.25 PM THE L'ARC DE TRIOMPHE (Group 1: £200,271: 1m 40 (22 runners))

0-14941 LOVELY DANCER (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	A. Lapeere 18
11-1433 (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	M. Philippon 18
0-22221 ARCTIC LORD (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	G. Roche 18
3-00132 SPIRIT DU NOIR (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	G. W. Moore 22
3-00021 STRAWBERRY ROAD (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	G. Stacey 18
3-21103 GAIQUE NOVALE (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	G. Stacey 11
00-4002 CASTLE GUANO (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	E. Lapeere 2
1102-21 SAGGIO (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	V. Saint-Martin 17
114-124 CHAMBERLIN (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	S. Causton 18
10-22022 FLY ME (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	A. O'Brien 14
10-04222 HAMBLED (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	A. Perrot 4
2-01411 ESTIMAPPE (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	H. Stacey 13
3112-20 SUN PRINCESS (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	N. Carson 12
2111-4 ALL ALONG (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	J. R. Swinburn 5
2-00022 DUNDEE (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	A. Murray 16
10-04222 RAINBOW QUEST (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	J. Piggott 6
11-111 BALKAN PRINCE (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	J. C. Desautel 3
1-34022 LONG WICK (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	G. Guigard 15
1-12011 SADDLER'S WELLS (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	P. Eddery 9
0-12011 PRINCE OF WALES (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	F. Head 7
1-01111 PRINCESS PATI (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	S. Shanon 11
1-12111 NORTH LARK (J. J. O'Brien) 4-4-4	C. Amussen 20

3 Northern Trick, 4 All Along, 5 Sun Princess, 6 Rainbow Quest, 7 Spirit Du Noir, 8 Lovely Dancer, 9 Princess Pati, 10 Strawberry Road, 11 Gaique Novale, 12 Castle Guano, 13 Arctic Lord, 14 Fly Me, 15 Chamberlin, 16 Dunder, 17 Saggio, 18 Lovely Dancer, 19 All Along, 20 Dundee, 21 Estimappe, 22 Spirit Du Noir.

FOR THE ARCTIC LORD, (2-2) best BOLD MEADOWS (2-1) by 4 at the Curragh (1m 40, £12,450, Sep 28, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 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2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 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3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 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